



SATURDAY NIGHT

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Is Unemployment Inevitable?—British Problems in Near East —The Beauharnois Power Issue—Running for Parliament

The FRONT PAGE

A Momentous Convention

THE coming annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto promises to be the most momentous that the organization has held for some years. It is certain that important discussions will centre round Empire Trade, the British preference and other phases of the Dunning budget. Before it was known that the convention would synchronize with the opening of a federal election campaign based on the budget, intra-Empire trade had been allotted an important place on the agenda, and a special committee had been at work formulating a report to be presented next week. This subject has assumed an even more significant position in the manufacturers' deliberations than hitherto not only because of the elections but the circumstance that an Empire Economic Conference is to be held in England next September. In that Conference the views of Canada as the Dominion nearest to the motherland will be of the utmost importance and manufacturers are no doubt anxious that the position taken by this country's representatives shall not be prejudicial to their interests.

Of recent years the C.M.A. has been making rapid strides in membership and now numbers approximately 4,000 members, representing every section of Canada. Growth of membership in the West has been a notable factor and it is interesting to note that the President elected last summer was a Westerner, R. J. Hutchings, of Calgary. Though 4,000 is a strong membership for any ordinary body, these figures are far from representing the actual scope of an organization such as the C.M.A. Each member is in reality a spokesman for the interests of a group of wage-earners ranging from scores in some instances to hundreds and thousands in others. The prosperity of whole communities is dependent on the wisdom and success of some of the captains of industry who will be present. Consequently the conclusions of the convention will be awaited with profound interest; and though the C.M.A. is non-political in character these conclusions will have undeniable political effect.

Stimulating Community Progress

WHAT promises to be a valuable contribution to community progress among the rural populations of European origin which give color and variety to the life of the Canadian West, is contained in a recent announcement by Sir Henry Thornton, President of Canadian National Railways. Plans have been initiated and developed by Dr. W. J. Black, formerly deputy minister of immigration for Canada, and latterly director of the C.N.R.'s departments of agriculture and colonization, embracing a series of competitions among distinctively European communities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta which will provide a real stimulus toward high standards of community life. Commencing this year, and for a period of five years a series of substantial prizes, three for each of the provinces named, will be awarded to those rural communities or groups of school sections which display the most substantial contributions toward community progress in such matters as agriculture, cultural activity and public health.

Many leading citizens of the West of non-foreign origin, have evinced approval of this project. In adjudicating consideration will be given to such matters as the percentage of school attendance, not only in primary but secondary and upper branches; evidence of interest in public health, social welfare, farmers' economic organizations and scientific agriculture. Special consideration will be given to communal interest in music, arts and handicrafts. In awarding the prizes (first prize \$1,000, second \$500, and third \$250) the surveys will cover the whole calendar year and awards will be made at the end of each year.

In formulating this plan Dr. Black has recognized the progressive spirit shown by many Western communities of European complexion, in availing themselves of existing opportunities for cultural and economic advancement. The object of these competitions is to emphasize that spirit and the means for the development of high standards of citizenship which Canada provides. Those familiar with the work that has been done at music festivals and handicraft exhibitions in the West cannot question the enthusiasm with which these competitions will be received or the stimulus to progressive effort that they will provide.

Good Work of the I.O.D.E.

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the National Chapter of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire which opened at Montreal on May 26th directs attention to the splendid work that is being done by the women of this far-extended organization. It was at the very dawn of this century that the order was instituted by Margaret Polson Murray of Montreal with the purpose of uniting all women who cherished British traditions and believed in the future of the British race and of the Empire. When it began Canada was on the eve of colossal and unanticipated changes. From the infant effort at Montreal the order has grown to a membership of 22,000 women with over 600 chapters covering nearly every town in the Dominion.

The main point to be remembered is that the I.O.D.E. does not confine itself to lofty utterances or patriotic platitudes, but does a profoundly useful and practical work for Canada. Its services during the war could not be too highly praised, and it has since concentrated markedly on educational endeavor. Its "War Memorial"



THE CREATOR OF "PETER PAN" AT SEVENTY

Sir James Barrie, O.M., famous author and dramatist, photographed in the study of his Adelphi Terrace house in London on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Sir James is not only the most beloved writer in the English language but probably appeals to a wider audience than any living craftsman.

took the unique and intensely practical form of yearly bursaries in each province to assist the education of the sons and daughters of Canadian soldiers, deceased or disabled as a result of the war. In addition it has provided overseas scholarships for Canadian university students, one being allotted to each province yearly. No less than 63 overseas scholarships and 95 bursaries have been awarded since this memorial plan was initiated.

Equally or perhaps more important was the decision arrived at by the last annual convention in Victoria, B.C. in May, 1929, to place the co-operative services of its local chapters at the disposal of the Department of Immigration in providing help for British families coming to this country. After less than a year of operation it is gratifying to record that this plan has worked out admirably and over 600 families have been welcomed and aided in various ways.

The above are but two instances of the larger endeavors of the I.O.D.E. In addition it carries out also an immense benevolent work in connection with child welfare, baby clinics, summer camps for poor children and the like. In short the growth and enthusiasm of the Order bears the highest testimony of the finer qualities of Canadian womanhood.

A Worth While Campaign

THE Produced-in-Canada Association, Quebec, Inc., is embarking on a campaign in the province of Quebec, for which there is great need. It is a campaign with an unmistakable punch about it and with the definite purpose of getting educational bodies in the province, such as the school commissions and university authorities, to include a "Canadian-made goods" clause in contracts for construction and furnishings into which they may enter. Civic authorities in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Granby, Shawinigan Falls and other cities and towns in Quebec have responded to previous efforts of the Produced-in-Canada Association by adopting this contract clause, and that organization is now bent on getting educational bodies to follow suit.

It is stated that the clause of which the Association is urging the adoption is modelled on clauses that it is the custom to insert in federal contracts given out by the Department of Public Works. Under such clauses, contractors are required to use Canadian-made goods to the fullest extent, and imported materials and goods may only be employed with the consent of the Department. That many educational bodies in the province are all too prone to allow the use of materials and accessories

from the United States in contracts into which they enter for construction and furnishings is notorious, and the Association has just brought to the notice of Premier Taschereau the case of one large school building, in course of erection, for which a number of accessories made in the United States have been included in the specifications, with a request that he will use his good offices with the school authorities to give a more liberal opportunity to Quebec manufacturers and to Canadian manufacturers in general, to supply such accessories.

The time is certainly ripe for this campaign. People's pride has been hurt, and their sense of the fitness of things shocked, by recent revelations as to the sort of pabulum from the United States, imported apparently holus-bolus, without any reasonable attempt to ascertain its fitness for Canadian children, that is being fed to those in attendance at some of the schools in the province. The assertion that the 4th July is "our national birthday" the glorification of Abraham Lincoln as, apparently, our chief national hero—all this sort of thing and much more of the same kind is found in some of the text-books in use in some of the schools. Happily, this description of "instruction" is now, as we understand, to be thrown where it belongs. It is not less to be hoped that teaching in accordance with Canadian sentiment will be imparted to the school children in class-rooms of which the doors are not of the "Wisconsin-made birch," so dear, apparently, to the hearts of some of the educational authorities in the province.

Radium Centres for Cancer

THOSE who have read recent articles in these columns advocating the purchase of radium and the establishment of radium centres by Canadian governments for the cure of cancer, will be interested to know that the proposal has already been urged before the House of Commons by L. D. Cotnam, M. P. for North Renfrew, who is himself a medical man, and in a position to speak both from a professional and public standpoint. Dr. Cotnam's speech, delivered on March 17th last, was an able and exhaustive presentation of the whole case for radium centres, and it would be well if its text as published in Hansard were reprinted in pamphlet form and widely distributed. Especially did he emphasize the need of such a policy to meet the cases of cancer victims not well endowed with this world's goods and unable to pay the great cost of radium treatment under present conditions. He also made it clear that sufficient supplies of radium for the treatment of any class of patient were

lacking in this country. His tentative proposal was for one or two centres in the Maritime Provinces, one or two in Quebec, two or three in Ontario and one in each of the Western Provinces.

Owing to the congestion of business in the present parliament it seems improbable that Dr. Cotnam's plea will bear immediate fruit, but it is a matter which all who are seized of the growing and sinister menace of cancer should urge on political candidates of all stripes during the present campaign and on which provincial governments as well as the federal administration should be spurred to activity. It is interesting to note that the representations made at Washington recently by Dr. Ellice Macdonald of Philadelphia, corresponded in every detail with Dr. Cotnam's previous presentation of the subject at Ottawa. It should be added that Dr. Peter McGibbon, M.P. for Muskoka, supported Dr. Cotnam with facts and figures; and it is to be hoped that medical men of whom there is certain to be a considerable number in the next parliament will not allow this agitation to die.

A William Osler Memento

THE Association of American Physicians, of which the late Sir William Osler was one of the founders in 1886, was recently the recipient of an appropriate memento of a great Canadian. In itself the association has an interesting history. The original membership was limited, including in addition to Dr. Osler then a professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, celebrated men like Drs. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Delafield of New York, Fitz and Minot of Boston and others of high standing in that day. It was a society without rules or "ethics", founded by men who had become disgusted with the stormy meetings of larger and more inclusive medical societies. For forty-four years it has preserved its exclusive identity and to-day ranks among the finest types of medical scientific societies in the world.

Some time ago the old Osler homestead at Bond Head, Ontario, where Sir William Osler was born in 1849, was destroyed by fire, but certain of the old timbers used in its construction were salvaged. Knowing the reverence in which the name of Osler was held by the Association of American Physicians, the thought occurred to some of his relatives that a memento in the form of a gavel made from the timbers of the house of his birth would be an acceptable gift. The gavel, made in Toronto, was an artistic production, bearing on its sides two shields, one stating the origin of the wood and the date of Sir William's birth; the other stating that it was presented to the Association by Dr. Norman Gwyn, (a nephew of Sir William by the way) and Dr. Thomas McCrae. The formal presentation was made early in May and was officially received by the President for 1929-30, Dr. McCrae, Professor of Medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, who happens to be a Canadian and a native of Guelph, Ont. In a larger sense, the incident typifies the great contributions that Canadian students have made to the forces of medical science in the United States.

Canada's First School Teacher

HOW many know the name of Canada's first school teacher? It was Madame Hebert, wife of Canada's first farmer and who in the days of her life resided and taught school in the city of Quebec near the site of the present city hall.

Three centuries since she began to teach the children of the new settlement on the banks of the St. Lawrence, there are nearly two million and a half pupils enrolled in the educational institutions of the Dominion—approximately one-fourth of the country's total population. Yearly expenditure on ordinary day schools under public control, without taking into account other educational institutions, private and public, amounts in the aggregate to about \$129,000,000 a year, while of teachers in such schools the number is close to sixty-eight thousand.

It is hardly possible to call up the "shade" of Madame Hebert, but the experiment might be tried of whispering these facts into the ear of her statue, which, surrounded by the grouped figures of little children, graces a small park in the rear of Quebec's city hall. Even faces of statues—in the eyes of people with imagination, of course—have been known to show expression. And who knows but that the face of the statue of Canada's pioneer teacher might become suffused with alternate expressions of surprise and pleasure when told of the growth attained by the education institutions whose foundations she had a hand in laying?

The Passing Show

A woman writer quotes figures to prove that women motor drivers have fewer accidents than men. The explanation is simple. It's the men drivers who have to crash into ditches to get out of the women driver's way.

Have you laid in your summer coal yet?

The best solution for unemployment, of course, is work.

An optimist is one who bets on a race-horse called Margin.

The test of brotherly love is a crowded street-car.

Oh, well, if the Canadian Parliament hadn't passed the bill to prevent the export of Canadian liquor to the United States, Congress would probably have placed a tariff on said liquor to protect a home industry.

The advent of a federal election in the middle of the summer is a sure indication of a protracted hot air wave.

Britain's Troubles in the Near East

By John A. Stevenson

Canadian Correspondent of the "London Times".

THE crisis in India has served to relegate to the background the difficulties confronting British statesmen in some Oriental countries nearer home in which they have been involved in responsibilities, in some cases by deliberate policy and in others by sheer force of circumstances. One of these countries in Egypt where the Liberal Government of Mr. Gladstone reluctantly intervened in 1883 to save the country from a chaos created by gross corruption and maladministration and aggravated by the revolt of Arabi Pasha. After order had been restored a British army of occupation was stationed in the country and it came under British administrative control in an anomalous fashion as the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey still persisted. For about twenty years the celebrated Earl Cromer who held the title of British Resident was the de facto ruler of Egypt and he achieved a remarkable record of successful administration, restoring stability to the national finances, establishing a system of efficient government and enormously improving the lot of the fellahen or peasantry who constitute three-fourths of the population and the general prosperity of the country. British statesmen, however, were always talking about getting out of Egypt, but the vital importance of retaining control of that great maritime artery, the Suez Canal, was a powerful argument against withdrawal and we stayed there till the outbreak of the Great War. Yet our position in

reached a provisional agreement upon the question of a British garrison for the protection of the Suez Canal; it was decided that the British troops should be withdrawn from all parts of Egypt except a special zone near the Canal where they would be quartered. Progress was also made on the issue of the Sudan; the Egyptians contended that they have some control of the Sudan because the Nile on whose waters are the country's economic life-blood flows through it. However, the problem of the regulation and allocation of the waters of the Nile has been settled by a special Anglo-Egyptian convention and the main source of controversy on this point has been removed.

Meanwhile the advent of the Labor Ministry in Britain had produced important domestic changes in Egypt. Lord Lloyd, when he was Governor-General, had suspended the Egyptian constitution and established a virtual dictatorship with the Khedive as nominal head. The extreme Nationalists of Egypt who form the party known as the Wafd had been deeply incensed at this move and carried on a continuous agitation against the dictatorship. Mr. Henderson decided that constitutional government must be restored and he found it necessary to recall Lord Lloyd who disagreed with his policy. After the constitution had been restored elections were held and the candidates of the Wafd secured an overwhelming majority. A Wafd Ministry was formed with

and no time was lost in organizing the necessary framework of administration. The Zionist movement mobilized its resources in every country to promote the migration of Jews to Palestine and a hebra of children of Israel to the land of their fathers attained considerable dimensions. The rich Zionists were exceedingly generous in the provision of capital for the establishment of the incoming Jews in agricultural and other colonies and a variety of interesting schemes like the development of the waterpowers of the country and the irrigation of desert areas were launched. Now for centuries before this the Jewish community in Palestine had been relatively small in numbers and had been treated with toleration by the dominant Turks and Arabs. But the Zionist immigrants were a different type of Jew; many of them were imbued with western ideas which ran counter to the ingrained conservatism of a typically oriental community. They wanted to change the face of Palestine and provide it with a modern up-to-date industrial and agricultural organization and they despised the Arabs as a primitive and backward people who were cumberers of the earth and obstacles to progress. The Arabs on their part were perfectly content with the Palestine which they had known and they saw with dismay Jewish immigrants pouring in and their ideas and plans receiving every encouragement from an administration whose head was a Jew. They rapidly conceived the notion that they were not getting fair play and the retirement of Sir H. Samuel did not mend matters in their eyes as his policies were continued. An acute state of tension developed between the Arab and Jewish elements and it culminated last August in serious riots; the immediate cause of the disturbance was a dispute about racial rights to a famous landmark known as the Walling Wall which both races claimed as their own religious preserve. A good many lives were lost, the Jews who were outnumbered suffering much the heavier casualties and order was only restored by the firm intervention of British troops. Immediately there arose an outcry among the Jews of the world that the British Government had betrayed the trust imposed by its mandate and had allowed their compatriots, whom they had encouraged to help in founding a Jewish National Home, to be massacred by a horde of savage barbarians.

When the disturbances had subsided the British Government appointed a Royal Commission charged with the duty of inquiring into the immediate causes which led to the outbreak and making recommendations about the steps necessary to avoid a recurrence. Its members visited Palestine and undertook a thorough examination of the situation on the spot and the relations of the two races. Its report, a voluminous document, has recently been published and its main findings are "that the outbreak was from the beginning an attack by Arabs on Jews for which no excuse in the form of earlier murders by Jews had been established, that the outbreak was not premeditated and neither was nor was intended to be a revolt against British authority in Palestine." The report also fastened a certain responsibility upon the local British officials for laxity in not appraising the danger of riots and taking proper precautions and offered a number of suggestions for the improvement of relations between the Arabs and Jews. All the evidence given to the Commission tended to show that the riots were a spontaneous protest by the Arab elements against what they regarded as a gross injustice and were provoked not by the presence of the British but by the invasion of Zionist Jews. On the whole Arab opinion while it objects to certain features of the report is well satisfied with the general tenor and feels that its case as well as that of the Jews has been presented with admirable impartiality.

The publication of the report has eased the local situation and, although a sullen atmosphere of mutual suspicion hangs over Palestine, there have been no further riots. Moreover the more enlightened leaders of the Arabs are said now to be willing to countenance the idea of a Jewish home in Palestine on a limited scale; they do not want to be swamped by any vast influx of modern Jews and they desire some guarantee that the Jewish section of the population will remain a comparatively small minority. The clause in the Mandate conferring authority for the settlement of Jews in Palestine contained a reservation that the rights and position of other sections of the population must not be prejudiced and the report emphasized the need for defining this clause. So what would seem to be the simplest solution of the problem would be to interpret this clause in such a way as to assure the Palestinian Arabs that a Jewish immigration will be kept within reasonable limits. The process of preparing the country for complete self-government should also be carried on by the British officials and with the prospect of eventual independence before them the Arabs would probably settle down to accept both the temporary mandate and the experimental Jewish home.

THERE is also considerable trouble in Iraq, the Kingdom which was carved after the war out of the old Turkish possessions in the historic region known to History as Mesopotamia. Throughout the centuries it had been a perennial breeding ground of political disturbance and more than one great Empire has come to ruin through an upheaval which started in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. By the terms of the peace the Turks abandoned all their rights in Mesopotamia, and the British organized a new state called Iraq, under the kingship of King Faisal, the formidable Arab chieftain who had been a useful ally during the war. The original arrangement was that Britain held a mandate for Iraq from the League of Nations and was ultimately responsible for the administration of the country. It was, however, pledged to educate the Iraqis in the art of self-government and set them upon their own feet as rapidly as possible. The British Government has been represented by a High Commissioner, and the chief officers of the civil service and the army are British. But the Iraqis have been chafing about the operation of the British mandate and are bent upon completely emancipating themselves from any measure of British control. A great calamity for both parties befell last year through the untimely death of Sir Gilbert Clayton, the British High Commissioner in Iraq; he was an administrator of great ability with a thorough understanding of Iraq's problems and a genuine sympathy with the aspirations of its people, and he commanded their confidence in a remarkable manner. He had induced the British Government to advance the political status of Iraq by recommending its entry to the League of Nations in 1932



U.S. GOLFERS INVADE ENGLAND

Bobby Jones' team of American Defenders of the Walker Cup playing in the British matches at St. Andrews, Scotland, which opened May 28th. Standing (left to right) Roland MacKenzie, Bobby Jones (Captain), Donald McE and George Voight. Seated (left to right) H. Johnston, Dr. Willing, Francis Quimet, and George Von Elm.

Egypt had never received the formal sanction of the Sultan of Turkey, and when in the fall of 1914 Britain found herself at war with the Turks, the British Government took the formal step of declaring a British Protectorate over Egypt, avowedly as an emergency measure.

But during the war there was a notable stirring of the spirit of nationalism among the Egyptians and they were affected by the general tide of unrest which developed among practically all the Oriental peoples. There grew up a popular agitation against British control which resulted in grave riots and a very serious situation. The Coalition Ministry of Lloyd George, realizing that something must be done to solve the Egyptian problem appointed a Royal Commission to make an investigation and report. It was headed by the late Lord Milner who had made his reputation in Egypt as the financial right-hand man of Earl Cromer in the eighties and the rest of its personnel was composed of men of eminence and ability. It evolved what was regarded as a very radical report and on the strength of its recommendations the British Government in February, 1922, recognized Egypt as an independent sovereign state and the recognition became effective in international law when by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1924 Turkey renounced all claims upon Egypt. But the recognition of independence was qualified by four reservations and these held in suspense a number of things which otherwise would have come under the sole discretion of an independent Egyptian Government.

The four subjects which were reserved for settlement by negotiation at some future date were the security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt; the defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference; the protection of foreign interests and minorities in Egypt and, lastly the Sudan. At the same time Britain notified all the other governments of the world that it would not permit "the special relations" between Britain and Egypt "to be questioned or discussed by any other power" and that it would "regard as an unfriendly act any interference by another power in the affairs of Egypt." The situation, however, was based on an arbitrary act of the British Government and it was all along plain that the interests of both countries demanded the establishment of a treaty relation based on a pact negotiated between responsible governments in both countries. On this point there is still common agreement but there has been a sharp divergence about the terms on which the objective of a treaty relation is to be realized.

A whole series of negotiations have taken place since 1922. In 1924 there were exhaustive discussions between Ramsay MacDonald and Zaghal Pasha who was then the trusted veteran leader of the Egyptian Nationalists. They broke down over the communications of the British Empire and the Sudan and three years later in 1927 further negotiations between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Sarwat Pasha, Zaghal Pasha having died, met the same fatal stumbling blocks. Then when Mr. Arthur Henderson took charge of the Foreign Office a year ago he at once tackled the problem, this time with another Egyptian negotiator Mohammed Pasha and they

Sir Herbert Samuel, a very able British Jew, who is now second-in-command of the Liberal party at Westminster, was appointed High Commissioner for Palestine

SATURDAY NIGHT

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as a full-fledged member and it was expected that this concession would placate Iraqi discontent. But the event has proved otherwise and the whole country is in the ferment of an agitation whose objective is the removal of all British officials. About a month ago the Premier of Iraq, who bears the strange name of Najib Beg Suwaidi, in drawing up his Budget provided for the dismissal of a large proportion of the British officials and the reduction of the salaries of most of those which were to be kept. He based his action upon the necessity for economies and upon the need for strengthening the local conscript army to protect the country from raiding Arab tribes who have been a source of continual worry. These proposals met with emphatic opposition from the British High Commissioner who definitely vetoed them; King Faisal intervened in an unsuccessful attempt to patch up the quarrel and the whole Iraqi Government resigned by way of protest. King Faisal at first refused to accept the resignation of Najib Beg's Ministry, but eventually he accepted it and induced General Nuri Pasha to form a Cabinet. He is said to be better disposed to the British than his predecessor but the late Premier and his friends form a powerful opposition element and are continuing their anti-British campaign.

Their case is that Iraq no longer needs the assistance of British experts and that moreover the latter are both much too numerous and not particularly competent for their jobs. The agreement with Britain, say the Iraqi malcontents, provided for the retention of only 18 British officials but at present no less than 300 are employed with their salaries eating up a quarter of the country's annual Budget. It is also alleged that the British experts have wasted a great deal of public money on ill-planned irrigation and colonization schemes, and that they have been responsible for the bestowal of very valuable concessions upon British firms. And it is contended that there is now available a crop of educated young Iraqis, many of them trained at universities, who could easily man the administrative posts and would have the real interests of the country at heart. This agitation coinciding as it does with the grave troubles in India, constitutes an awkward problem for the MacDonald Government, and its best hope is that General Nuri Pasha will show an accommodating spirit and take a firm line with the extremists. But there are many people in Britain, including the great newspaper barons Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere, who think Britain would be better to clear completely out of Iraq and leave it to its own devices and their advice would probably be followed if the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a substantial interest, did not hold such enormously valuable properties in the country.

One hundred and thirty naval airplanes thundering over New York City show at a glance how easily New York City may be reduced to ruins from the air any time our navy decides to stage a mutiny, raises the red flag and proceeds to bombard New York City from the air.—New York Times.



NEW YORK'S DEBONAIR MAYOR
James J. Walker the lively but highly efficient Chief Magistrate of New York City, photographed after his recent return from Bermuda, where he had sought rest and health.

—Wide World Photos.

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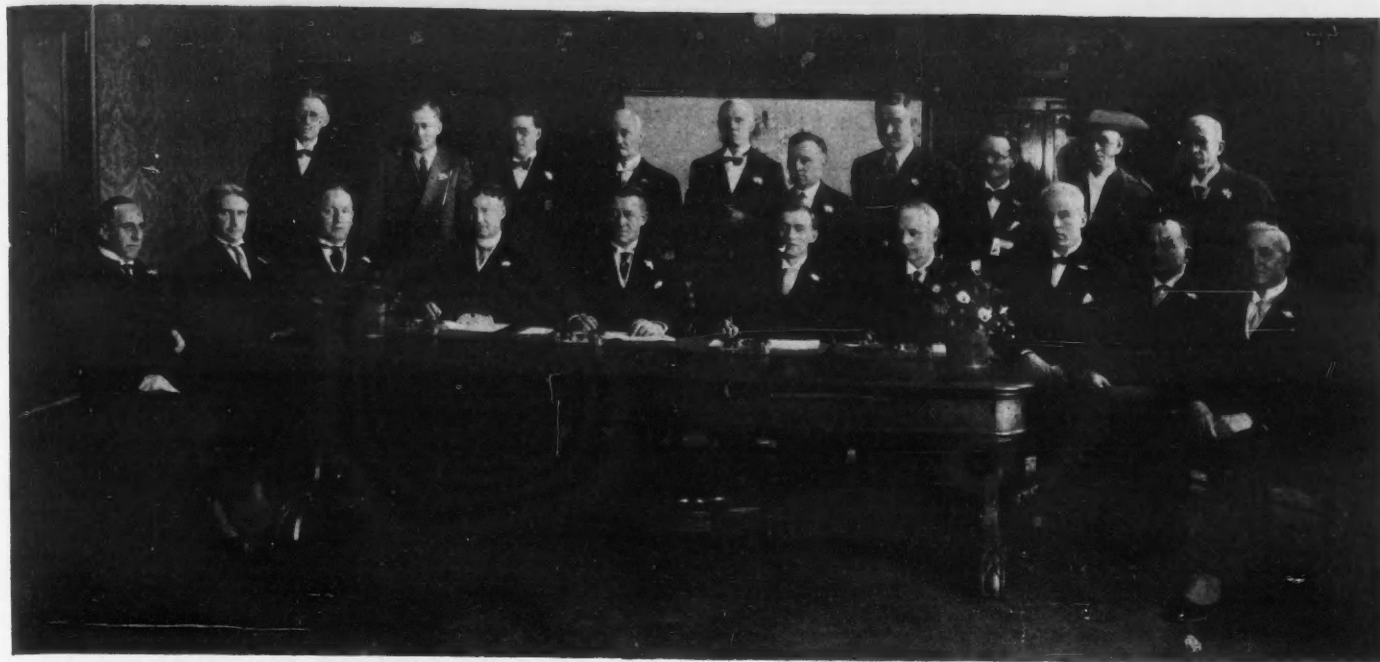
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SIGNING SASKATCHEWAN RESOURCES AGREEMENT AROUND ORIGINAL CONFEDERATION TABLE

The signing of the Agreement for the return of the Natural Resources to Saskatchewan, on the table used by the Fathers of Confederation in 1867, which was later shipped from Quebec to Regina. The Agreement was signed on Monday, March 24th, 1930, by the Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Premier, and the Hon. M. A. MacPherson, Attorney-General, and witnessed by the Hon. Jas. F. Bryant and the Hon. R. Stipe. Seated, left to right: Hon. W. W. Smith, Minister without portfolio; Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D., Minister of Public Health; Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. F. Bryant, M.A., L.L.B., K.C., Minister of Public Works; Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, M.A., L.L.B., K.C., Premier and Minister of Education; Hon. M. A. MacPherson, L.L.B., K.C., Attorney-General; Hon. R. Stipe, M.D., Minister without portfolio; Hon. Howard McConnell, B.A., L.L.B., K.C., Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs; Hon. A. C. Stewart, L.L.B., K.C., Minister of Highways; Hon. J. A. Merkley, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries. Standing, left to right: G. A. Mantle, Clerk, Legislative Assembly; Geo. Williams, President United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section; G. H. Yule, K.C., President Saskatchewan Liberal Association; Sir Frederick Haultain, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan; E. S. Whately, M.L.A.; J. G. Gardiner, B.A., L.L.D., M.L.A., Leader of the Opposition; R. M. Johnson, President Saskatchewan Progressive Association; F. R. MacMillan, President Saskatchewan Conservative Association; Hon. R. S. Leslie, Speaker, Legislative Assembly; A. E. Bence, K.C.

Completing Confederation in Saskatchewan

By T. A. McInnis

CANADIAN Confederation was the product of "events stronger than advocacy, events stronger than men," in the words of D'Arcy McGee. The same is true of the Completion of Confederation, which event took place on March 24th of this year, with the signing of the preliminary agreement by the representatives of the Saskatchewan Government, by which the long standing differences between the Saskatchewan and the Federal Governments were removed. Saskatchewan then ceased to be a colony of the Dominion, as she virtually was, and became in reality a federated province.

History records that when in 1867 the great liberal leader, George Brown, announced his intention to help the forces led by Sir John A. McDonald, in their efforts to find a solution of the difficulties in the way of confederation, a little Frenchman rushed across the floor of the house and jumping up (Mr. Brown was a very large man) threw his arms about his neck and kissed him. When, on that eventful evening in April the Legislative Assembly in their Chamber at Regina listened to Premier Anderson's announcement that agreement between the Dominion and the Saskatchewan Governments had been reached and that the ancient problem of the ownership of the natural resources of the Province had found a solution, there were no such osculatory spasms, but instead a restrained and quiet triumph on the achievement of a long desired and hardly striven for goal. The general satisfaction of the members and the feeling of the House was well expressed in the declaration of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gardiner, that the ratifying Bill would not be opposed on the floor of the House and that his followers would confine themselves to criticism of Committee of such of its provisions as seemed to warrant it. The leader of the Opposition recognized the culmination of events "stronger than advocacy," and made no attempt to embarrass the Government in the passage of the Bill.

Under the terms of the Bill, Saskatchewan receives her lands and resources and a financial adjustment on the same terms as granted to Alberta, but subject to the reservation that "neither the execution thereof nor any statute confirming the same shall affect or prejudice any right the province may now have to call into question the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada to enact sections of the Saskatchewan Act and the Dominion Lands Acts".

This reservation is based on the experience of the older provinces of the Dominion, where after their entry into Confederation, history tells us "keen disputes followed", settlement of which had to abide the result of appeal to the Privy Council, which was "frequently called upon to interpret the meaning of the British North America Act". In a young and growing province it is not unlikely the experiences of the older provinces will recur from time to time, and provision for an appeal has been made in the case of the two Acts mentioned.

The claims of Saskatchewan to compensation for alienations of lands prior to 1905, while not allowed by the Dominion Government, are to be disposed of in a manner that will prove effectual and will remove them for all time from the realm of controversy. A submission of these claims to the Supreme Court of Canada has been agreed to by the representatives of the Dominion Government and representatives of the Saskatchewan Government, in joint conference.

It is admitted for the purpose of this submission that: (a) The area now lying within the boundaries of the province of Saskatchewan formed a part of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, which were admitted into and became a part of the Dominion of Canada under Order-in-Council of June 23rd, 1870.

(b) From the coming into force of the said Order-in-Council until September 1st, 1905, portions of the said area were from time to time alienated by the Dominion of Canada.

(c) Throughout the following questions the term "lands" means and includes "lands, mines, minerals and royalties incident thereto".

The following questions are submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Court pursuant to Section 55 of the Supreme Court Act:

1. Upon Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory being admitted into and becoming a part of the Dominion of Canada, under Order-in-Council of June 23rd,

1870, were all lands then vested in the Crown and now lying within the boundaries of the Province of Saskatchewan vested in the Crown:

- (a) in the right of the Dominion of Canada, or
- (b) in the right of any province or provinces to be established within such area, or
- (c) to be administered for any province or provinces to be established within such area, or
- (d) to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants from time to time of such area?

2. Is the Dominion of Canada under obligation to account to the Province of Saskatchewan for any lands within its boundaries alienated by the Dominion of Canada prior to September 1st, 1905?

The agreement to a submission of these questions to the Supreme Court of Canada having been made, the matters referred to must be considered subjudice for the time being.

It will be apparent to all who give it thoughtful consideration that the solution of these questions must be fraught with consequences of much importance to the people of Saskatchewan; things greater than itself.

Saskatchewan is ambitious. She hopes to become, some day in the not very distant future, the population centre of the Dominion. A careful study of her record to date lends encouragement to this ambition. She stands first among the provinces of Canada, in production of field crops; ranks second in gross agricultural wealth and revenue; is second only to Ontario in mileage of steam railways, and now takes third place in point of population. She is the most truly rural province in the Dominion with the possible exception of Prince Edward Island.

Industrially, Saskatchewan's greatest stimulus was felt a year or two ago with establishment in the southern part of the province of a great assembling plant for automobiles which brought in its train a number of allied industries. Recognizing the strategic position of the province as the central distributing point in Canada, great manufacturing concerns have established branch factories in Saskatchewan. The tremendous impetus given to development by that and similar movements had an immediate reflex in almost unparalleled building activity, and an influx of new population to the urban centres. While available figures relative to manufacturing progress do not include first year's production of the new industries referred to, it is significant of the trend that, within the past four years, Saskatchewan's manufactures have doubled in annual value. This is indicative of the fact that existing industries, keeping pace with general progress, have been expanding rapidly.

This expansion has been most noteworthy in connection with industries based on the great natural resources of the southern portion of the province. Within that southern area lie great deposits of lignite coal, estimated to contain 60,000,000,000 metric tons, in close proximity to Canada's greatest deposits of commercial clays. British capital has contributed considerably to the development of the coal industry in Saskatchewan with the establishment of a briquetting industry, wherein, by adaptation of the Lurgi process, the low grade lignite is converted into a domestic fuel of high calorific value. Annual production, which heretofore has remained around 400,000 tons, has risen considerably as result of the flip thus given the industry.

SASKATCHEWAN clays have been pronounced by ceramic experts to excel those of any province of Canada, and upon this they base the prediction that Saskatchewan will lead the Dominion in clay-working industries. Deposits of virtually unlimited extent, containing varieties suitable for the manufacture of a wide range of commodities from coarse brick to fine semi-china ware, are found distributed over a wide area of the province. Its deposits of ball clays are unique in Canada, and in quality rank with the best British and American clays.

In the south-central portion of the province are found extensive deposits of sodium sulphate, commercial development of which is proceeding apace. Saskatchewan easily leads the Dominion in this resource. As a matter of fact, it is the only province of Canada in which such deposits occur. There are 200 known deposits of sodium sulphate in the province, and twenty of the larger of these are estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of the hydrous salt. In 1928, three plants producing sodium sulphate commercially, had an output of 6,000 tons. A new plant now is in the course of construction from which, already

contracted for, will increase the total for the province 500 per cent. Volcanic Ash and Bentonite are other non-metallic minerals found in Saskatchewan, for which a steadily growing market is being created and upon which industries are being founded.

Metallic minerals of unknown quantity, and possibly of great potential value, occur throughout the pre-Cambrian formation which covers virtually the entire northern section of the province, in which gold, silver, copper, zinc and other metals are known to exist. Active prospecting, stimulated by recent developments in similar structures in Northern Manitoba, is in full swing and several promising discoveries have been reported. It is significant that the great Flin Flon mining project, which straddles the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, is pre-dominantly a Saskatchewan project. Not only is 77 per cent. of its copper-zinc ore body located in this province, but power for it and other mining developments in Northern Manitoba will be supplied from a hydro-electric plant at Island Falls on the Churchill River, in Saskatchewan. This plant is now near completion.

Abundance of cheap power for industrial development is assured in Saskatchewan, whether it be produced from the coalfields of the south or at the power sites on its northern rivers. The Government of Saskatchewan is committed to a policy of public ownership of the sources of power, and it is noteworthy that, while the Island Falls project is primarily a private venture, the lease secures for the people of Saskatchewan one-sixth of the power developed at the site, if and when required, for all time. More than one million horse power of energy lies latent in the swift streams of Northern Saskatchewan, according to Dominion Government estimates.

THE forests of Northern Saskatchewan are productive of marketable jack pine, spruce and tamarack timber. Though present production is relatively small, it is estimated that there are 8,000,000,000 board feet of lumber and 72,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the province, not to mention millions of cords of smaller timber suitable for fuel.

Sheltered in the forests and bluffs of Saskatchewan are found many species of big game and small fur bearing animals, the latter being basis of a thriving fur industry which is gradually assuming first-rate commercial importance. More than 1,000,000 pelts were taken in 1929, valued at \$2,206,179.

Saskatchewan's commercial fisheries, too, gradually are coming into their own. Production has virtually doubled in the last six years, and now has an annual value of approximately \$600,000. As transportation facilities are carried farther into the northland, some of the larger but more remote bodies of water, where fish abound in enormous quantities, will be capable of commercial exploitation and a marked development of the industry ensue in consequence. Upon this wealth and variety of natural resources rests Saskatchewan's unbounded confidence in the future of the province.

Saskatchewan's development has not been confined to material things, however. Education and public health are two matters which the people have taken seriously, and endeavor to provide the most advanced facilities. In 1905 Saskatchewan had 896 school districts. There are now approximately 5,000, employing more than 8,600 teachers, and with a total pupil enrolment of 225,000 in elementary and high schools. Three up-to-date Normal Schools have been found necessary to maintain the supply of trained teachers, to keep pace with the steadily increasing demand, while a magnificent Provincial University and College of Agriculture occupy a site of 1,582 acres overlooking the city of Saskatoon.

Saskatchewan has not sulked under the stigma of what she has felt to be a curtailment of her rights as a federated province, but has gone steadily forward, in the hope and belief that eventually her rights as a full fledged Province of the Dominion would be recognized. It was believed that time had come, and that the signing of that agreement around the old historic table in Saskatchewan's provincial library on March 24th last, marks the Completion of Confederation in fact, so far as Saskatchewan is concerned.

This is about the time of year when a husband wonders where to go for his wife's summer holidays.



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LOBBY AND GALLERY

By E. C. Buchanan

A Year Too Late

A YEAR ago, with parliament in session, the King government, by order in council, granted the Beauharnois concession on the St. Lawrence, permitting the diversion of forty thousand cubic second feet of the flow of the river into a private canal on the south side of the river between Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis for the development of five hundred thousand horse power of electric energy. The concession was not submitted to the judgment of parliament; parliament was merely informed that it had been granted. Without giving any reason for the volte face, the government, in making this concession, abandoned its previous contention that the potential power of the river belonged to the Dominion, for the only justification it advanced for its action was the submission that, the Province of Quebec having conveyed the power development rights to the Beauharnois interests, it had no alternative but to approve of the deed provided the interests of navigation were safeguarded. Its action was an admission that the power rights, which it had previously claimed, belonged to the province. As to why that admission was made, signaled by the richest concession from the public domain ever made in the history of Canada, no statement of explanation has yet issued from the government.

In justification of the concession in relation to the interests of navigation, the Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister in control of the matter, represented to the House of Commons that it did not interfere with existing navigation facilities—which had been disputed before a committee of inquiry over which he himself presided—and further, that it conformed to and was designed to form a link in the scheme of navigation development known as the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterway project. Enlarging the latter part of this assurance, he pointed out that under their agreement with the government the concessionaires were obligated to build their power canal to the dimensions required for ships using the Welland Canal and to turn it over to the government for navigation purposes when so required, the navigation value of this canal being sixteen million dollars. The way Mr. Elliott pictured the transaction, the uninformed would only take it that the country was on the way to get sixteen million dollars' worth of the deep waterway for nothing—through the benevolence, in fact, of the Beauharnois interests.

Mr. Elliott's presentation of the case as respects the deep waterway project was, in fact—as pointed out in these columns at the time—misleading. The governments of Canada and the United States have jointly spent years of time and large sums of money in ascertaining, through the Joint Board of Engineers, what physical form the projected deep waterway should take, and with the majority recommendation of the Canadian section of that board the Beauharnois canal has no connection whatever. The Beauharnois diversion, in fact, destroys the waterway scheme as proposed by the experts the government employed to advise it in the matter, and if the project is ever to go through the plans will have to be revised to conform to the private power canal. As for this canal as a future gift to the country for navigation purposes, its sixteen million dollar value would have to be supplemented by the expenditure by the government of twenty or so more millions to equip it with locks and otherwise make it available for the use of ships.

However, Mr. Elliott got by with a minimum of questioning in the House of Commons, and now a year afterwards, this little alienation of the people's property is disturbing the parliamentary mind, for the reason that, according to Mr. Gardiner, the Progressive Leader, the Beauharnois syndicate, through the transfer of its rights and properties to the Beauharnois Power Corporation, organized to take over said rights, is richer by \$2,760,000 in cash and common stock in the enterprise worth, at an investment banker's estimate, \$60,000,000. Mr. Gardiner further figured out for the House that the chief promoter of the project and his associates are receiving a total of no less than \$104,000,000 in cash and bonds and stock in the enterprise, the total outstanding securities of which he added up to \$280,000,000. It seemed to Mr. Gardiner and others somewhat remarkable that the capitalization should be so large and the reward of the promoters so great in the case of an enterprise the construction cost of which is \$50,000,000.

A further circumstance which disturbed Mr. Gardiner was that the securities of the enterprise were being advertised by investment bankers on an estimate of value based in part on "the expectations of this 30-year bond-share-warrant investment over a five year period, when 1,000,000 horse-power should be in operation, and we show with that production unit (50 per cent. of the final objective) . . ." It disturbed Mr. Gardiner because

the 40,000 cubic feet diversion would produce only 500,000 horse power. He couldn't figure out where the 1,000,000 horse power (half of the final objective) came in. He and Mr. Garland thought perhaps the government might know something about it. It was recalled that in their original application, the Beauharnois interests had suggested their willingness to agree to install in their power canal eighteen million dollars' worth of locks and other equipment for navigation on condition they were allowed to divert the whole remaining flow of the St. Lawrence River above what was required for present canals and power developments.

Even Mr. Bennett was so impressed, after listening to the Progressive leaders, that he could only decide that the "present situation constitutes an outrageous proposition." He was not one to deny the promoter just reward for his vision and effort, but he was astounded at the hundred-million figures which had been revealed to the House as the reward accruing to the Beauharnois interests. And he held the government responsible for not imposing a single condition to safeguard the interests of the people when allowing "the power that once belonged to Canada and to all the people to pass irrevocably out of our hands."

The Voice of the People

BUT for the moment it hardly matters what Mr. Bennett or the others have to say. The point is that which the government gave away a year ago (coincidentally with its change of attitude on the question of whether the power belonged to the Dominion or the provinces) has been capitalized at nearly four hundred million dollars, and that the promoters secure out of it several millions in cash and stock valued at sixty millions, according to figures given in the House of Commons; that the public interests in respect of control of the power distribution is in no way protected; that all the country gets out of it is the use of a twenty mile power ditch for navigation if it wants to install locks in it, which ditch is some distance from the route officially recommended for the deep waterway; and finally that, for some unexplained reason, it is being publicly represented that these private interests are to have the entire flow of the St. Lawrence within five years.

People are coming up from the town to read all about it in Hansard, and having read, most of them are wondering if there isn't here something to overshadow, in its importance to the nation, a dozen Dunning budgets. They are trying to figure out just what has been done to the country, and what is to be the consequence of its having been done. They talk of "political explosions" and such like.

And the wonder is, why, the affair being so obvious, Mr. Elliott's soft and ingratiating voice was able to lull the House of Commons into a somnolent sense of confidence when he was announcing the huge concession a year ago.

And So the End

THE St. Lawrence was again invoked to the discomfiture of Mr. Elliott during the week, this time in connection with his selection of Prescott as the Lower Lakes Terminal against the advice of the government's own engineers at a time when there was no assurance that the United States would co-operate with Canada in international channel improvements essential to the usefulness of the terminal. But I outlined the Prescott situation some weeks ago and haven't space to give the parliamentary end of it now. The demonstration over the eight hour day in connection with the increases in the steel tariffs and the pre-election gestures associated therewith formed an interesting feature of the closing days of the session.

By the time this is being read the sixteenth parliament of Canada will be no more and writs will have been issued for the general election with polling on July 28, the date I indicated several weeks ago. Mr. King will be busy for a few days reorganizing his ministry and providing for the future of some of the faithful (including Mr. Speaker Lemieux, who, after being in the House of Commons continuously for thirty-four years, passes over to grace the Senate), and then he will head for the hustings, from which, for the next two months, the clarion of battle will sound.

Folded in the Flag

DETERMINED to prevent the Tories from waving the flag in this election, Mr. King seeks to keep it out of their reach by wrapping it around himself. He is swathing himself in it, and there are those who, having concern



EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS OPENS IN CARTHAGE
General view of the pilgrims attending the annual Eucharistic Congress, held in the ruins of the Basilica of St. Cyprian in Carthage.
—Wide World Photos.

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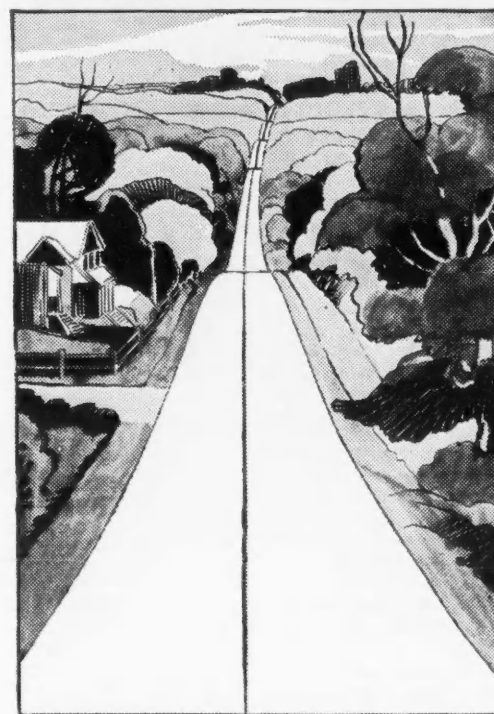
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for him as the leader of their party, entertain some apprehension lest by the time he gets to the country he may have smothered himself in its folds. John Bull himself, in his most bullish moments, has never more than a waistcoat of the Union Jack, but Mr. King, of a somewhat similar figure, wears it as a kind of wrapper. The political background must be taken into account in determining whether or not the general effect is altogether pleasing.

But the question arises: Was the flag meant to be worn or waved? For ourselves, there has always appeared to be something foreign to the fitness of things in the employment of the colors as a garment. At the old comedy shows we could never become very enthusiastic, no matter how much the pulchritude, when the chorus came on in brevities fashioned from the national banner. It failed to send that shiver of racial pride down the spine. And Mr. King obviously lacks somewhat the advantages of the chorus girl for setting off the design, which requires gentle undulations, as when the breeze touches it at the masthead, for softening and merging the harsh angles of the crosses.

On the whole, therefore, we would prefer to see the old flag flying to the breezes, even if held aloft by the too Tory arm of a Tommy Church. But if there was still enough of it left to adorn the flagpoles of Ottawa for Empire Day, it was despite the extravagance of the Prime Minister in its personal employment, for he was stalking not merely the national stage but the Empire stage with it trailing from his shoulders. At any rate, he sought to convey the impression, like the good actor that he is, that it was the Empire stage he was gracing, but in truth it was really only the national stage—in the form of the political platform—with which he was concerned. And we rather hope, for the sake of the dignity of our country, that he wasn't visible on the Empire stage. For it does seem to us, however it may appear to others, that for a Prime Minister of Canada to take advantage of Empire Day to issue what purports to be a message from Canada to the Empire but which obviously is, in its essence and purpose, nothing but a domestic election appeal, is a lamentable breach of good taste reflecting on the dignity of the nation.

The opening sentence of the message betrays the fact that its purpose is not imperial but partizan and is characteristic of the whole utterance. "Canada's Empire Day message is the budget of 1930". The only ground on which it could properly be maintained that that sentence was legitimately employed would be that Mr. Mackenzie King was sincerely convinced that the destiny of the Empire depended upon his continuing in office in Ottawa. For if the budget was framed to save the Empire it was to save it from the roundabout and astonishing manner of averting the threatened defeat of the King government at the polls as Mr. King of course believes it will avert it, aided by other ingenuities. If that was what Mr. King meant by his Empire Day message, then, according to his own light, it had concern for the Empire in it, but in that case would have been better for all involved had he explained his meaning. Had he said, "Canada's Empire Day message is the budget of 1930, for the budget was framed to keep me in office to save the Empire", he might have appeared rather frankly egotistical but he would have made clear the connection between Empire interests and partizan interests and the unpleasant impression created by the message would have reflected on himself personally and not on the nation in whose name it was issued.

Magnitude of interest in the coming federal election largely depend upon whether there is good golfing weather or not.

Anthropologists and sociologists have recently been coming out strongly for marriage monogamy, the family and children. This emphasizes a recent general trend in science toward the mystical and reactionary.

The latest clash of opinions is between a gentleman who thinks that American culture is equal to that of the ancient Greeks, and a gentleman who thinks that the cultural level is deplorable. How the art of conversation would languish if people were in the habit of making moderate statements!

My Hat's in the Ring

By James Pedley

"WHY don't you run?" says Sadie.

"Run where?" I says.

"In the election," she says. "Didn't you know there's going to be an election?"

Sadie always thought I had it in me to be something better than just a widget manufacturer. She's been at me for years to get on the town council or the Hydro board or the public library board—anything at all that would bring me into the public eye. Sadie can see right into people, and size them up.

I took my feet off the desk and thought a minute. After all, it would be a fine thing to be a member of parliament. They get \$4,000 a year, I understand, and only have to work about three months for it. And when parliament's sitting is just the slack time in the widget business.

"Do you think I'd get in?" I asked Sadie.

"Why, sure you would. All you've got to do is beat old Dr. Hicks. Everybody's tired of him."

"But he's a Liberal and so am I," I objected. "You can't have two Liberals running against one another."

"Can't you change over?" she said. "Everybody else does. Why, I was reading in the paper that Mr. King himself has changed over. He used to be anti-British and now he's swung right over to support the British."

"Is that so?" I exclaimed. "Why that makes him a Tory, doesn't it?"

"That's just it," she said. "Now all you have to do is turn Tory and try and capture the anti-British vote. It has something to do with butter, I think."

"If the Tories get in are we going to have better butter?" I asked Sadie.

"Well, it ought to be better. It's going to cost more, anyway. But really I'm not sure. Perhaps it's the Liberals who are going to put the price up. I'll have to read that bit over again, to make sure."

"What would you better do, Sadie?" I said, "Is buy a few pounds and put them away. Whoever puts up the price I suppose it will go up anyway. Nobody's talking about putting down the price of butter, I suppose."

"No," she said. "I didn't read anything about that in the paper."

"Well, I'll have to think it over. I'd like to be a member of Parliament all right. They say you get a free pass on the railways right through to the coast."

"Yes, and when you get in the cabinet there's more money still. It's a business you can work up in all right."

"They've put a counter-availing duty on widgets," I said, doubtfully. "Eight cents a roll providing the United States shuts us out of their widget market. I don't like to go against the Liberals when they've just done that to help us Canadian widget-makers."

"Why that's your strong point in the campaign," cried Sadie. "You're for Canada and against Britain even when it hurts your pocket. And remember the way that British preference of the Liberals is going to work. We're going to have West Indian widgets here if we don't look out. And a dollar spent for West Indian widgets is just as bad as spending a dollar in the United States. Who are these West Indians, anyway?"

"They're British," I faltered. "And I've always felt it wasn't any harm to let in British products—not too many, you know—but still to make it a little easier—"

"Well," said Sadie, and she snapped shut the typewriter desk with a bang—"you'd better get that out of your head from now on, unless you want to keep on voting for stupid old Dr. Hicks and never getting in yourself. If you're going to stand up against old Hicks and those Liberals you'd better forget that British stuff. Did you know we're going to have a Canadian flag all to ourselves? With a beaver and a maple leaf and everything? Premier King wasn't ever able to get that for us, but now the Tories are anti-British I just know they'll do it. And I just love the idea."

And she went out to lunch.

SO AT night I turned on the radio to hear Mr. Lapointe talking about the election. No doubt about it, Sadie has got me interested. Ever since that time I went to Ottawa on the deputation I've had my eye on Dr. Hicks' soft snap. Of course, there's never been a chance of running as a Liberal here, because the old man looks after himself so well he always bobs up for the nomination. And gets it. But right now, with the Liberals and Conservatives all changed over, seems to me a good time to jump in. I could say I was a Canadian first, and a Britisher second—might get a few odd votes on that from the old Liberal gang. And of course it would catch all the Tories. Down with poor old England. Down with the West Indies. That's their new slogan. Mr. Lapointe sounded kind of funny to me. After

what Sadie said I thought he'd be spilling about the Empire and the fleet and the Union Jack—and how proud we are of the good old British blood flowing in our veins, just like George Foster did the time he spoke at the rink here. But the Frenchman didn't say much about that. In fact he didn't even mention the navy and the old band round the globe. He talked more about some confederation or other—I guess he must have meant the League of Nations—and then he'd get talking about what a great country Canada is. It kind of sounded to me sometimes as if Mr. Lapointe had had his speech all written out before he heard that Mr. King had turned British, and then it was too late to change it. One thing he said was crazier than anything else I ever heard. He said that Canada, with ten million people, has as much trade as the Americans had when they had ninety million people.

Now, that's not very British, to be whopping up your own country like that. What I call real British talk is saying that Canada couldn't live a minute without the fleet, like the old Tory Spellbinders used to do. Say, I'm a Liberal all right, my father was and my grandfather was and all that, but honest it was hard sometimes to stay Liberal in those old days when we were all supposed to be traitors and separatists and slackers.

Say, if Lapointe can't be any Britisher when he gets going than he was, he better shut up. There's no use in him trying to say what a good country this is. The Tories have got that end of the stick this time. And if they don't paint you a picture of this sweet land that makes the Garden of Eden look like a slum, I'm all wrong. And I know. I've watched those same Tories for many a year now painting everything black, no matter how good it looked at first. They swing a mean paint-brush.

Come to think of it, though, a politician has a hard row to hoe. It isn't all gravy, even when you consider the passes on the railway. Take Premier King now. Here he's been for years sitting in that seat—saw it myself, with his name on it, the time I was down to Ottawa on the deputation—sitting in that seat day in and day out, kind of half afraid to look across the aisle and see those fellows Guthrie and Pedey and Geary because he felt that they were British and he wasn't. And so, at last, he says to himself, by George, Bennett and those fellows may be right after all. I'm not going to be any Mahatma Gandhi standing out against the Motherland. I'll show them I can be British too. So he tells Dunning to put something in the budget that makes them all British and he gets up the next morning and walks along Laurier Avenue till he gets limbered up and then climbs in his car and gets driven down to the Parliament Buildings in time for a little ladies' aid meeting of the Cabinet and they all put a white rose in their buttonhole because they feel so pure and a red rose too because they feel so British and away they go at three o'clock and Mr. King says to Mr. Dunning, the boys are all here, he says; "I'll get someone to ring the bell and you go ahead with that speech. I just washed my hands so as to be ready when Mr. Bennett comes over to congratulate me on turning British."

That's what he says, and it all goes off as scheduled. But Mr. King didn't need to wash any hands so far as Mr. Bennett was concerned. No, sir, Mr. Bennett flies right off the handle. You've got no right to be British, he says to Mr. King. I'm British. You can't be British. We can't all be British. Now you stay Canadian or else if you turn British, I'm going to be Canadian.

Well, that's that. One more member for the Native Sons. It's disappointing for Mr. King, but he'll have to make the best he can of it. Right down in his heart of hearts I guess he feels better now that he's British.

SADIE was waiting for me next morning.

"What did you decide?" she flashed at me. "Are you going to run? Because—"

"Because what?"

"Because I've got some news for you if you are."

"Well, what is it?"

"Tell me first. Would you run against old Dr. Hicks if you could get a chance?"

"Well—who'd look after the widgets while I was away around the country making speeches?"

"Who always looks after them?" says Sadie. And there's no answer to that.

"But," I objected—"the eastern sales trip. It's due in June."

"You've never sold enough on it any year yet to pay your railroad fare. You can drop it one year. I'll write to the firms down there. Instead, explaining how you're a candidate for Parliament and all that. And you can write to that old Bible-class friend of yours down in Cornwall, that you're not coming this time."

I thought she put a mean accent on the word "Bible-class"—but there's no answer to that, either.

"Will you run?" she said finally.

"Uh-huh," I assented.

"Well, here's the news. The Conservatives are looking for a candidate. Colonel Macdonald, who usually runs, has backed out because he says his old Union Jack speech is no good and he's going to vote Liberal anyway. And there's going to be a meeting on Monday night, and I'm going to see that you get nominated."

I sat down at the desk and stared at the ink-well. The door slammed, and I saw Sadie cross the yard and cut in behind the shipping-shed, to get to main street. I felt I was in for it. In the bright May sunshine Sadie looked swell; her red hair gleaming and her shoulders straight up, as if she had something on her mind and that was all there was to it.

I passed my hand across my brow.

To the New Star

By K. L. A.

GREAT Warder on the bleak outposts of Space,
Who from time inconceivable to man,
Hast kept thy watch unknown, without a trace,
Alone in yon dread void, so measureless in span,
That none could guess that thy refulgent face
Shone glorious in the dark immensity;
But man, with insatiate mind, divined thy race,
Has sought thee ceaselessly, has tracked thee
To thy primordial appointed clime.
And man, the transient being of a lesser sphere,
Whose brief but eager life compared with thine
Is as a firefly's gleam at midnight drear,
Who sought thee out, with thought for his divining rod,
Shall he not, too, by searching find out God?



WINS PRIZE FOR JOURNALISM
Russell Owen, of the "New York Times," who reported the progress of the Byrd South Pole Expedition, was announced as the winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Journalism for 1930 recently.
—Wide World Photos.



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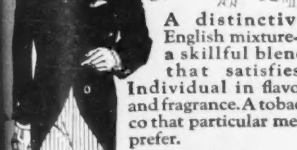
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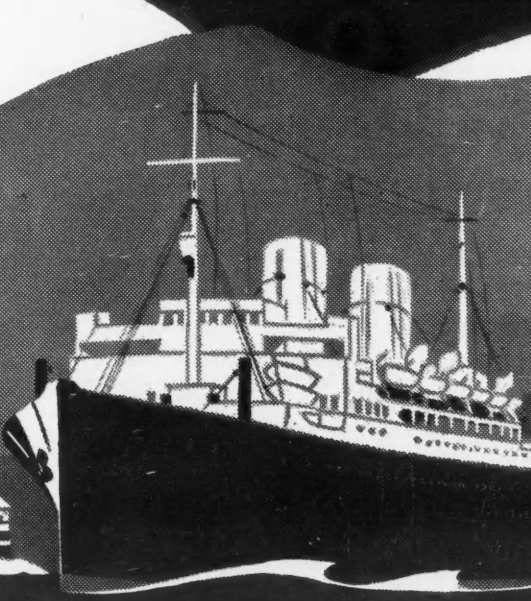
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THE WEST BOWS TO THE EAST
Mei Lan Fang, the noted Chinese actor, who recently charmed Broadway with his delicate act, meets Mary Pickford, his hostess on a visit to the film studios in Hollywood. —Wide World Photo.

AT THE THEATRE

Hampden's Richelieu

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT IS of no avail to scold the play-going public, but it is a strangely illogical body. Newspaper critics hear frequently complaints because eminent stars (who are not nearly so numerous as in the past) do not more frequently visit cities like Toronto; that first-rate productions of the best Broadway standards are few and far between; that serious plays are seldom seen, and so on and so on. Within the past fortnight two of the foremost living stars, whose artistry need not fear comparison with celebrities of the past—Jane Cowl and Walter Hampden—have visited to Toronto. Judging by the box office support they received it would appear that the public's alleged grievance is largely an illusion. Both Miss Cowl and Mr. Hampden were supported by actors of high ability (whereas stars of the past frequently were not) and their productions were of a distinguished order, but that made no difference. So far as local patronage of the serious theatre during the past three months is concerned, it began and ended with "Bittersweet." It is not worth while to go into explanations; the facts are as they are.

Mr. Hampden's company was the best he has brought to Canada. Last week "Caponsacchi," Arthur Goodrich's dramatization of the story of Brownings' "Ring and the Book," was reviewed in these columns, and it remains to speak of his most interesting revival of the fine old drama, "Richelieu," and his presentation of "Hamlet." The latter is already well known to playgoers as a demonstration of the power, eloquence and spiritual beauty of Mr. Hampden's acting; but the version he now uses is in certain respects novel. In the traditional stage version of "Hamlet" there is a serious hiatus between the episode of the killing of Polonius and the re-appearance of Hamlet in the graveyard unaware that Ophelia is dead. In the original scenes intervene showing the manner in which Hamlet thwarts the plan of the King to have him assassinated in England, and his interview with Fortinbras, which explains the latter's sudden appearance after the death of the Prince. Mr. Hampden has restored enough of these scenes to give greater interest to the latter part of the play and a fuller significance to the main character. It is to be hoped that this new version will be presented under more encouraging conditions in future.

New life and movement has been given to Lytton's drama, "Richelieu," in the version prepared by Mr. Hampden's brother-in-law, Arthur Goodrich, chiefly famous prior to "Caponsacchi" as the author of the farce, "So This is London." Absorbing as is the intrigue which forms the basis of "Richelieu," and powerful and picturesque as is Lytton's characterization of the great ecclesiast and statesman, Lytton had a mania for parenthetical speeches, which made many of the lines needlessly artificial and turgid. Mr. Goodrich's modern revision is rigid but thoughtful, and gives augmented nervous force to the drama. For instance the famous speech:

Under the rule of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword,
The first line is cut out and the utterance given a more direct relation to a line which follows in a moment: Take away the sword; states can be saved without it.

Again such an involved utterance as: In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves
For a bright manhood; there's no such word as "Fall!"

is shortened to the stern admonition: There's no such word as "Fall!"

Perhaps the most interesting example of Mr. Goodrich's method is his re-writing of the scene in which Julie reveals to her guardian, the Cardinal, that Louis XIII has broken into her chamber in pursuance of what in the seventeenth century was too frequently "the sport of kings." In Lytton's text Julie's revelation is wordy and unnatural; in Goodrich's it is terse and human. But Mr. Goodrich wisely left untouched the most memorable passage of "Richelieu," that in which the Cardinal threatens Baradas with the Curse of Rome.

Walter Hampden's characterization of the Cardinal is noble and many-sided. In his elisions Mr. Goodrich left ample scope for the beautiful elocution of the leading actor, though recognizing that the taste of the public for

long speeches is not so marked as it was when Macready first produced the drama in 1839. Few contemporary actors could approach Hampden in suggesting the essential greatness of Richelieu, who, even in his moments of physical weakness, moves as one clothed with mystical authority. Since Richelieu was but 57 when he died in 1642 after enjoying absolute power for 18 years despite many plots against his life, his infirmity might seem exaggerated. But the emphasis that Mr. Hampden lays on the Cardinal's physical debility is not unjustified. For many years he was sickly and wasted by disease, kept alive by own fiery and resolute spirit. The actor's suggestion of this inner flame, infused with intellectual resource and cunning, is superb. His handling of the human touches as when Richelieu laments his warlike youth, displays childish vanity over his attempts at play-writing, and cherishes the persecuted Julie, give a gracious variety to the creation. Ingeborg Torrup as the ingenious yet staunch and loyal Julie, was admirable in every respect. Moffatt Johnston gave a brilliant characterization of the subtle and plausible scoundrel Count de Baradas; and other skilful performances were those of Cecil Yapp as the monk, Joseph, and Ernest Rowan as the foolish and impulsive Chevalier de Mauprat. The period of this play is that of Van Dyck, and the costuming of that epoch, revived by Claude Bragdon, was notable for beauty and elegance.

The Pulitzer Play

NOTHING scares the Pulitzer Prize Committee any more. They select what they consider to be the best play of the season, no matter how restrictive the terms of the award may be. Although "Strange Interlude" has had no appreciable influence "in raising the standards of good morals, good taste and good manners," the Pulitzer committee did not hesitate to scrap the plous lingo two years ago and honor that play. The situation was ticklish again last season, "Street Scene" might conceivably have some purging influence on morals, but it is no boon to good taste or good manners. Yet the Pulitzer committee selected it as the best drama of the 1929 season, meanwhile reducing the requirements of the drama award to read: "The original American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage."

At the time that wording may have seemed elastic enough to meet any situation. But "The Green Pastures," which is obviously the best play of this season and one of the best in the whole course of American drama, is not an original play in the strict interpretation of the word. To use the phrasing on the title page of the published text, it is a fable "suggested by Roark Bradford's Southern sketches, 'Ol' Man Adam an' His Chillun'." But for the third time in succession the Pulitzer Committee has selected the best play of the season, whether it suits the letter of the award or not, writes J. Brooks Atkinson in the New York Sunday "Times." In these circumstances the Pulitzer drama award carries great prestige as an independent and discerning recognition of artistic merit. The dramatic award is the most influential of all the Pulitzer prizes.

NOT always have the Pulitzer selections been so popular. Many patrons of culture waxed considerably choleric when the Pulitzer judges preferred "In Abraham's Bosom," which was never a popular play, to "Saturday's Children," which was. There was a tempest of indignation in 1925 when the judges, abiding by the original terms of the award, chose "They Knew What They Wanted," while "What Price Glory?" was making history not only in the American theatre but in the habits of American thought. And giving the prize in 1924 to "Hell-bent fer Heaven" when "The Show Off" was introducing us to the fresh, observant talents of George Kelly was a rash sort of pontification which the subsequent award to Mr. Kelly's "Craig's Wife" did not altogether remedy.

Since the prize was established in 1918 it has been given three times to Eugene O'Neill, and once to the late Jessie Lynch Williams, Zona Gale, Owen Davis, Hatcher Hughes, Sidney Howard, George Kelly, Paul Green, Elmer Rice and Marc Connelly. Al-

though Mr. Green has been writing plays regularly since he received the prize, for one reason or another he has not had a production in New York since 1923. None of the other prize winners has contributed perceptibly to the current season. Mr. Hughes's collaboration, "It's a Grand Life!" was too feeble even for such a gallant war-horse as Mrs. Fiske to carry along. Sidney Howard's "Half Gods" was the least effectual of all his plays. George Kelly's "Maggie the Magnificent" seemed gnarled and inbred. Elmer Rice's jocular frolic, "See Naples and Die," was over-written burlesque. But no one will deny that in the course of twelve years the Pulitzer Prize has managed to select at least seven of our ablest young dramatists. As soon as it can include among the laureates Maxwell Anderson, Philip Barry, S. N. Behrman, George S. Kaufman, Rachel Crothers, Kenyon Nicholson, Ben Hecht, Charles MacArthur, Robert E. Sherwood, Donald Ogden Stewart, it will be a very good representation of the best playwrighting talent in the American theatre.

THE award of the Pulitzer Prize merely adds to the general delight "The Green Pastures" has engendered everywhere. Seldom has there been a play that has touched the affections so warmly. Two or three of Broadway's astute showmen were bored by it on the first night, when its commercial possibilities had not been demonstrated, and the studious reviewer on Variety, which is the showman's manual, pensively concluded that "The Green Pastures" was "pretty arty for a muck." Moreover, some playgoers with minds of their own have found Mr. Connelly's fable something of an anti-climax after the hysteria of its reception. Success requires complete capitulation. When most people are hysterically fond of a play, temperate approval of it looks like hostility—as though a man were speaking patronizingly of the Equator. When most of us are in tears over the compassionate beauty of this miracle drama and its grand spirituals, we resent the man who likes it moderately; he is an apostate. As a matter of fact, "The Green Pastures" is richest drama in the first half, when it is purely a Negro play of legend and fable. In the second half it runs afoul the less universal details of Bible history; in the Pharos and Hezral episodes it loses the imaginative simplicity that makes the first act so mysteriously disarming.

Yet no play in recent years has performed that miracle of moving people while it is delighting them with its comedy. Broadway swarms with plays about adulteresses and murderers, youthful profligates and speaky revelers. Anything goes from \$3.00 upward. But the drama everybody is trying to see without delay is a simple Negro necromancy, in which Noah wrings surprised tears from the transfixed audience by saying quietly, as the flood goes down, "Thank you, Lord, thank you very much indeed. Amen." Well, as the dusting ladies in the celestial private office privately observe, "De Lawd's kind o' fashioned in some ways." He just goes moseying along through heaven and earth like a natural man, which is nothing for New York to become so excited about. But New York is excited. The text is being sold all through the country. English newspapers have caught the infection. As the Lord says to Gabriel after the flood has subsided: "You know, dis thing's turned into quite a proposition!"

Note and Comment

At the annual meeting of the Theatre Arts Group of Toronto the following officers and directors were elected: President, Dr. Chas. R. Owens; vice-president, Frank W. Hunt; directors, Charles Sivelle, John A. Astle-Bateman, Stanley Gilbey, Freda Lloyd and Madge Hicken. Lt.-Col. T. C. Evans, retiring president, was appointed hon. president. The group has now firmly established itself with the "little theatre" clientele and is preparing a more ambitious programme for next season.

THE Musical Courier of New York recently paid the Hart House String Quartet one of the highest compliments by reproducing their photograph on the front cover of the May 3rd issue. None but acclaimed celebrities in the musical world attain this privilege, and it is gratifying that Canada's Hart House Quartet have thus been recognized for their achievements.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

"Christoph Columbus"

THE latest opera of Darius Milhaud, "Christoph Columbus," the text by Paul Claudel, did not meet with unqualified success at its premiere on the 6th of May in the Prussian State Opera House of Berlin. One of the critics called attention to the fact that the work had been refused by two French lyrical theatres and only reached production through the good offices of a German State theatre. It was hoped that M. Claudel, who is French Ambassador to the United States and whose diplomacy has been estimated as somewhat hostile to Germany, was appreciative of that fact. Composer and librettist were present at the performance.

"Something new behind the footlights, an operatic biography assisted by moving pictures," was the enthusiastic opening sentence of a cable correspondent the morning after the dress rehearsal of the opera. "Christoph Columbus" demonstrates that some of the old masters were almost amateurs when it came to thinking up technical, orchestral and vocal difficulties. Not all of the European critics agreed with this cheerful estimate, even though Claudel and Milhaud had devised a fantastically grotesque and symbolic caricature of the famous explorer.

In this opera the cinema is used simultaneously with dramatic action on the stage, and with careful synchronization of both spectacles and the music of the orchestra. The thoughts of Columbus are thus revealed, as well as his actions, and at a certain moment Columbus's past, present, and future are shown on the screen. A member of the chorus, Columbus's double, explains the drama, while Columbus himself occupies the centre of the stage, and the screen shows him first as a young, second as a middle-aged and finally as a white-haired old man. The plot of the opera is read from an immense book opened on the stage, the chorus supplying comment the while, with the screen illusions supplementing the dramatic action. Pending the review of this opera by *The Times* musical correspondent, Dr. Alfred Einstein, the opinions of some leading Berlin reviewers are of interest.

"Christoph Columbus," says the *Berlin Tageblatt*, "is a complete dissolution of the traditional idea of the opera. Claudel is anti-Wagnerian because he

'prefers to sublimate history to Mythos and Mysterium,' avoiding the dramatic element. Notwithstanding the high qualities of the text, which sometimes is strangely appealing, it seems very artificial, unconvincing, and it certainly is in want of oratorical music."

The *Berlin Zeitung am Mittag* states that the idea of the "new opera" has been confirmed by the work of the Frenchmen. Thus the attempts of young German musicians and authors to give a new meaning to the musical stage have been surprisingly confirmed by another side, says the newspaper, adding that the "Columbus" opera is characterized by two items: the logical working out of the epic style and the new regulations between audience and stage.

"While it has required a good deal of courage to write the music for the text, which is difficult to comprehend, if perfect in itself, Milhaud here proved his true mastery, especially as to rhythmic hyphen and the melodic handling of the chorus. The opera had an important theoretical success," the paper concludes.

The *Vossische Zeitung* considers the opera an interesting experiment which is endangered by the uninterrupted activities of the chorus. This paper expresses the opinion that M. Claudel's mysticism found the right musical interpreter in Milhaud.

Tempo, declaring that M. Claudel's text, being a poetic creation of the highest quality, offers the most beautiful possibilities to a composer, but that, owing to the thinness of the musical substance, entire scenes are uninteresting.

HALF a hundred cellists, among whom were many of the leading virtuosi of the French capital, recently played "La Sardana," by Pablo Casals, the great Spanish cellist and conductor of Orquestra Pau Casals of Barcelona. The occasion was the fourth concert of the Normal School of Music. Before the hearing of this unusual work Senor Casals himself played the Boccherini concerto and a movement from the Bach 'cello suite in C. He then conducted "La Sardana," rounding out the evening as composer, conductor and performer. He is said to play flute and piano almost as well as 'cello.

The score was subdivided sometimes into eight parts. The public reception

was so warm that the work was encored.

Le Monde Musical notes that the picture evoked by the work is the same as that of Albeniz's "Fête - Dieu à Seville," and quotes the composer in an interesting interview:

"When I was sent to Madrid at the age of 15 to pursue my studies I planned to become a composer. In order to familiarize myself with instrumental writing I also studied piano, violin, 'cello and some wind instruments at the same time. I became a 'cellist quite accidentally, but I have always continued to compose. I have written sonatas, three quartets, symphonic works, choruses and masses, but I have been impressed with the fact that the public does not admit that the same person can be an interpreter and composer. I will therefore wait for the time when I no longer play to make my compositions known."

Senor Casals let it be known that he plans to write three works for 'cello and orchestra this summer which he now has in his head.

"LADIES OF LEISURE," at the Uptown this week, is the screen version of the Belasco stage play, "Ladies of the Evening," revealing drama of moving quality, rare comedy touches and a wholesome charm. Built around the familiar theme of youth's love for one of the lower social scale, "Ladies of Leisure" triumphs through sheer simplicity and power. The cast includes Ralph Groves, Barbara Stanwyck, Marie Prevost, Lowell Sherman, Nance O'Neil, George Fawcett, etc.

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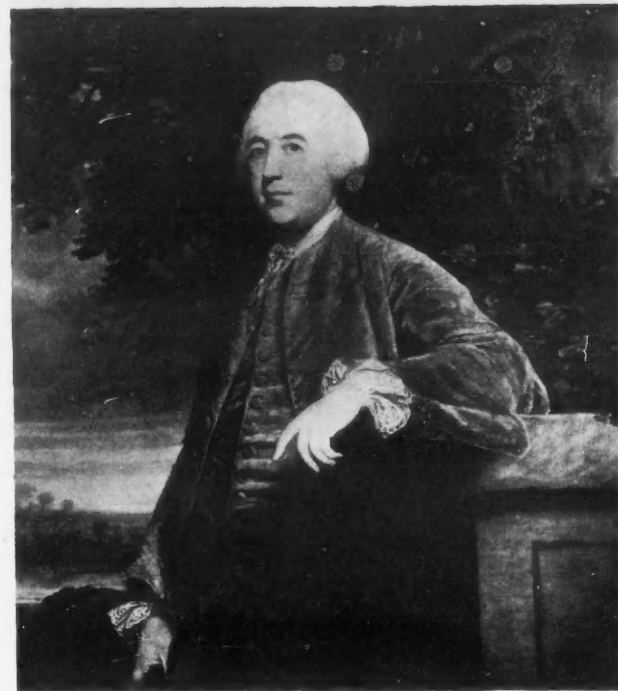
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A NOTABLE REYNOLDS

Portrait of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., by Sir Joshua Reynolds, now in America.

—Photo by permission of the Ehrlich Galleries, New York.

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THE Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, affiliated with the Curtis Institute of Music, announces for next season through its president, Mrs. Joseph Leidy, its chairman, Mrs. Mary Louise Bok, and its director, Mrs. William C. Hammer, a series of eighteen performances of grand opera at the Academy of Music. There will be seventeen Thursday evening performances, beginning Oct. 16, 1930, and one Saturday matinee on Dec. 20, 1930.

The season of 1930-31 will mark the entry of this organization into the ranks of permanent resident grand opera companies.

Emil Mlynarski and Eugene Goossens are the conductors; Wilhelm von Wyntal Jr. will stage the productions, and Catherine Littlefield will be premiere danseuse.

The list of singers includes Mary Garden, Marianne Gonitch, Josephine Lucchese, Chief Caupolican, Richard Crooks, Ralph Errolle, Ivan Stoschenko, John Charles Thomas and Josef Wolinski.

Hizi Koyke, the young Japanese soprano who has been with the Cincinnati Opera Company for three seasons and also with the Detroit Civic and San Carlo organizations, is announced to appear next season in several roles.

Chief Caupolican will appear during the coming season as Scarpia, Amonaro, Telramund, Boniface, and in new roles.



PAINTING OF THOMAS L. CHURCH, M.P.

The above picture of Mr. Church who has been pronounced in Toronto politics for thirty years and was elected Mayor of the city for seven successive terms, was presented to the city of Toronto, on May 27th and will hang in the gallery of ex-Mayors in the City Hall. It is from the brush of the noted painter Kenneth Forbes, A.R.C.A.

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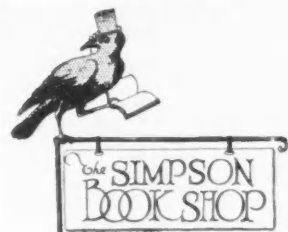
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Life of Cowper

"THE STRICKEN DEER", by Lord
David Cecil; Macmillan's, Toronto;
303 pages; \$4.50.

By W. S. MILNE

ALTHOUGH three women played a prominent part in the life of William Cowper, not a hint is given by any of his biographers that there was matter for scandal in these relationships. In this latest presentation of Cowper's story, the author resists the temptation to make of the book a best-seller by any such emphasis; indeed, it would perhaps be truer to say that such a method of treatment never occurred to him. The extraordinary story of the poet's relationship with Mrs. Unwin is told in detail because it is the story of twenty-five years of Cowper's life, but never once is it unduly stressed, or treated as other than a most natural series of events. This is as it should be. The biographer reveals on every page his complete sympathy with his chief figure. He does not follow Herr Ludwig and invent where he does not know. His own conjectures are clearly differentiated from the portions of the book which rest on reliable evidence. The work is scholarly in the best sense, without being in the slightest degree pedantic.

Let the word "scholarly" should scare away possible readers, let me say at once that the first thing that impresses one with this picture of Cowper is its charm. Even if you have never heard of the poet before, you will fall under the spell of the shy, sensitive, courtly figure presented in these pages. To a certain extent Lord David Cecil has followed Edwin Muir's method of approach in his "John Knox", in that he presents his chief figure as a type of a certain attitude towards life, an attitude that is almost as hard for us to understand as it was for Cowper's contemporaries. William Cowper is the type of the "enthused", of the Evangelical. The best-known side of Cowper's personality is that of the man "melancholy-mad" with religious mania, subject to fits of despondency, in which he attempted to take his life. This view of the poet is, however, rather an erroneous one. The melancholy is there, and the depression, and the madness, but Cecil makes it abundantly clear that it was not brought on by his religion. He says:

"Cowper's madness finds its origin far deeper in the sufferings of childhood, it may be in inherent physical defect. All his life it was hung over him. And religion, so far from being the cause, was the most considerable of the remedies by which he tried to get rid of it."

The three dark periods of Cowper's life are vividly and sympathetically presented in the light of modern knowledge of mental diseases, but they by no means make up the whole story, nor are they the most interesting parts of the book. The essential charm of Cowper is beautifully brought out in anecdote, letter, and incident, delicately narrated, with sympathetic irony and kindly comprehension. There was much that was ridiculous in Cowper's story, much infinitely pathetic, and not a little of something almost heroic, mixed in with the sort of commonplace life of country society that all good Janeites know so well. To all these the author does rare and sensitive justice. Very wisely he says little about Cowper's poetry, save as it affects the story of his life, for Cowper's writings, with the possible exception of "John Gilpin" and one or two hymns, are for an age only, and that age is past. The one poem he quotes in full, "The Castaway", has an important bearing on the poet's state of mind at the time, but I think the biographer ranks it far too high when he says that here Cowper enters "the realm of great poetry".

The prologue to this volume gives a capital character-sketch of the whole eighteenth century, with all its fascination and contradictions. Another feature of the book is the series of thumbnail biographies of some of the queer folk that came into the story. There is "poor, fussy, seedy Teedon", who, when ill was "through God's mercy cured by drinking very freely of brandy", and fiery John Newton, turned from buccannier and slaver to Evangelical preacher and Cowper's spiritual advisor, and best of all, William Hayley, fantastic and nonsensical, the "man of feeling" personified, with his ridiculous plans for the amelioration of mankind, Hayley, friend of Blake and Flaxman and Gibbon and Romney, Cowper's worshipper and first biographer. These enrich the book without allowing us to forget the kindly, sensitive, pathetic, tragic and beloved figure who is the subject. Cecil's "Stricken Deer" is far and away the finest biography of Cowper that



JOHN MASEFIELD
From a recent photograph of England's poet laureate.
—Wide World Photo.

has yet appeared, and a worthy continuer of the tradition inaugurated by Lytton Strachey.

American Senate

"THE TREATY VETO OF THE AMERICAN SENATE," by Denna F. Fleming; Putnam's; Ryerson Press, Toronto.

By GEORGE W. BROWN

WHEN the fathers of the American constitution decreed that treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote in the senate, they no doubt expected that august body to take its duties seriously. John Jay, first chief justice of the United States and no mean diplomatist himself, observed that the provision would give "every advantage which can be derived from talents, information, integrity and deliberate investigations, on the one hand, and from secrecy and despatch on the other." The senate, perhaps having in mind the respect due the fathers, has without doubt taken its duty seriously — so seriously indeed, that in recent years its treatment of treaties has become a fact of major importance in international relations. It has felt apparently that on its patient shoulders was laid the special obligation of defending Uncle Sam's honour, preserving his isolation, and guarding him against every conceivable risk in a naughty world of secret intrigues and entangling alliances. The world might be growing metaphorically smaller, public opinion might waver, presidents might weaken and make compromises, but in spite of designing foes domestic and foreign, the senate has stuck to its appointed task with a sturdy obstinacy that almost commands our admiration.

In all seriousness this power of the senate is a remarkable one. It takes no part in negotiating treaties, although some presidents like Harding have tried to use senators in negotiations in the hope of modifying the probable tendency of the senate to be recalcitrant. When the senate's majority is nominally of the same political party as the president there is no guarantee that it will agree with his foreign policy. The senate's committee on foreign relations is headed by a chairman who gains and holds his position by seniority. Even if he is of the same political party as the president, he may have no sympathy with the executive policy, and in any case there is the strongest temptation to adopt a critical attitude regarding treaties of importance in order to vindicate the senate's independence of judgment. The impasse which may result is well known to all who remember anything of the relations of President Wilson and Senator Lodge. Such a situation as brought about the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles was perhaps not envisaged by the framers of the constitution, but it was the natural result of the principle of division of powers, written into the great document by the fathers as a guarantee against despotism which they feared might result from permitting concentration of authority. To those familiar with the British practice of responsible ministries the American system by which Congress and president may check each other, seems to

retard the progress of government, and one wonders at times whether in trying to avoid despotism, the fathers did not invite paralysis.

Dr. Fleming recounts the story of the senate's power with respect to treaties, from its origin in the Constitutional Convention to the recent days of the Kellogg Peace Pact. He examines the senate's assertion of a right to amend treaties and gives chapters to accounts of treaties rejected by the senate in the 19th century, and of the record of the senate with respect to arbitration agreements. But his major interest is the period since the war, and considerably over half the book is given to the story of the struggle in the senate over the Treaty of Versailles and to the discussions of the United States' relation to the World Court and the Kellogg Peace Pact.

The book merits consideration as the work of a careful student, but from the preface to the final paragraph, the author leaves the reader in no doubt as to his views. He believes that the senate has too often retarded unduly the adjustment of difficulties between the United States and other countries; that the senate's practice of amending treaties is "regarded abroad as both irritating and unfair," and that since 1900 it has tended to keep the United States "at odds or out of touch with 'her international neighbors.'" He deprecates the senate's "habit of opposition to any effective efforts to promote the arbitration of international disputes," and although some progress has been made during the regime of Secretary Kellogg, "much still remains to be done apparently before the senate will agree in advance to arbitrate any kind of dispute whatever." Finally he discusses various methods which have been suggested for curbing or transferring the senate's power over treaties, but here one cannot but feel that he enters on the discussion of pure theory. Certainly the proverbial needle's eye would offer no greater difficulty than would be encountered by an amendment proposing a fundamental alteration of the senate's dignity and power.

How Now, Mr. Sitwell!

"THE MAN WHO LOST HIMSELF," by Osbert Sitwell, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto; 309 pages; \$2.00

By A. RAYMOND MULLEN

STRANGE people producing strange forms of writing. Arrogant aristocrats, the very embodiment of that elusive thing the English are so fond of calling "race," they go their way, do the things—strange things that interest them—and write novels, meditative autobiography, poems and whatnot in just the manner that pleases them. And to limbo with those who are not satisfied with their productions.

This new novel of Osbert Sitwell's is not the least strange and individual of the Sitwellian output. Sitwell, in his preface, describes it as a "novel of reasoned action," which is very likely a very good description if only it means anything. Let me attempt the formidable task of setting down what I imagine it is all about.

The Narrator — an individual



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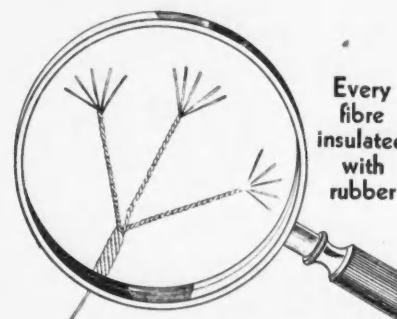
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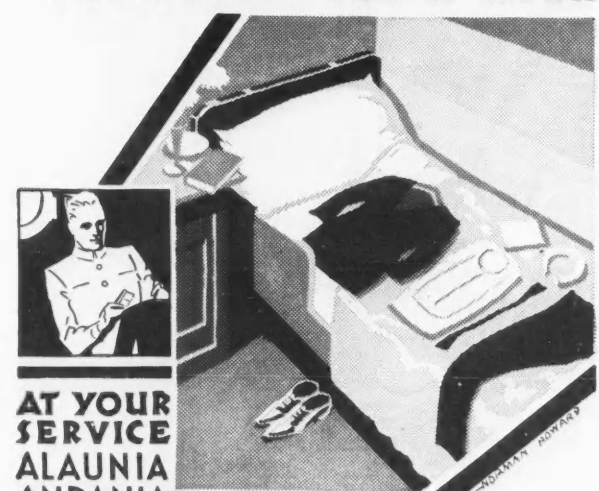
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strangely like what Mr. O. Sitwell must be imagined to be—describes the life and death of a poet, Tristram Orlander—a poet who is curiously reminiscent of the poet one imagines Mr. Sitwell fancies himself to be.

This Orlander, is Irish, poor—although his parents have enough money to send him to Eton and Oxford. Also he is strikingly handsome in a particularly distinguished way, and possessed of a curious and exciting magnetism which affects everyone with whom he comes into contact.

After briefly describing Orlander at Eton and Oxford, the Narrator exhibits his poet as the adored of the most subtly "inner" circle of London society. He has published a couple of books of poems of remarkable quality and he wanders through the drawing-rooms of London's elect fascinating at a fearful rate. Women worship him and he treats them scurvily. Finally, this creature of selfishness, fancy, genius and fascination falls in love. The lady, at first, repels the poet; he hasn't got enough money to support her in the style to which she etc., etc., and he is literally swamped by debt. Eventually she succumbs to the irresistible Etonian, but, very wisely, decides to marry Lord Drayling, who may be decidedly short on fascination but is possessed of a bank account of most reassuring proportions.

Thus balked, Orlander suffers a nervous collapse, his friends dig down in their pockets and provide him with the wherewithal for a trip to Spain, and the Narrator throws over all his obligations—he seems to be some sort of a literary gent of a very aristocratic type—and accompanies the love-shocked poet to Spain in the capacity of honorary nurse.

From that point on Sitwell throws whatever thread of plot that might have been bothering him completely overboard and proceeds to write a travelogue essay of undeniable brilliancy.

Before discussing the rest of the book may I point out what seems to me a curious literary phenomenon. Mr. Sitwell is writing the tale in 1960 or thereabouts. He is, therefore, an old man and his writing must be a fair sample of the kind of prose an old gentleman of 1960 would produce. And so the first part of the book is written in a magnificent, ornate style, curiously reminiscent of George Meredith. The description of Orlander, his charm, his selfishness, the workings of his peculiar genius, are set forth in quite the manner of the Sage of Box Hill working up his reader's interest in Dianamius, the Lord be thankit, the fearsomely businesslike sprightliness of the older writer.

This style has an archaic flavor which is sometimes very charming and sometimes not a little boring, as such parodies—I feel sure it is a parody—are likely to be.

Orlander and Mr. Sit—the Narrator—are in Spain and the Narrator drops his magnificence of style and talks about everything under the sun. He describes Spain, Granada especially, as it has never perhaps been described before. With an erudition displayed with the utmost casualness and ease, he lets the benighted reader into the secret of properly appraising Spanish art. The Narrator, even as did Mr. Sitwell in his previous novel, "Before the Bombardment," lashes out savagely at the miserable wretches—maiden ladies particularly—who are unable to afford more than a tourist view of Spain. (Maiden ladies seem to enrage Mr. Sitwell; perhaps he was frightened by an elderly spinster when he was but a child and suffers, consequently, from some sort of obscure complex).

Comes a time when some sort of plot must raise its abhorred head. As a result of his experiences in Granada, Orlander returns to England and devotes the rest of his life to the production of potboilers "written in business men's English." He meets the lady who once spurned his love, returns to Spain and dies.

It is obvious that Osbert Sitwell has had some sort of mystical experience or has, at any rate, been deeply interested in someone of a mystical turn



CLAUDE VAN TYNE
Winner (posthumous) of the annual Pulitzer prize for the best American historical work, "War for Independence."

of mind. Orlander's death is inexplicable without this assumption. To describe it is a well-nigh impossible task.

During his first visit to Granada Orlander has what he supposes is a fainting fit; while he is under its influence he meets himself—a self grown old, gross and self-indulgent. On his last visit to the Spanish city he comes face to face with the self of his early days and the result is apoplexy—presumably.

Just what this parable, this fantasy, signifies I can't imagine. I'd like to drop a postcard to the darling of English letters and ask him to tell me. It is very unlikely he would.

I have written a very sketchy impression of what is, undoubtedly, a very brilliant novel. It is something unique in literature; it is a book which lovers of that which is both curious and fine should most certainly read. For all its veiled arrogance of manner, its wilful point of view, its puzzling mysticism, it is written in sound, ringing prose.

Gay Paree

"THE SELBYS," by Anne Green; E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City; \$2.50.

By VICTORIA JACKSON

"The Selbys" by Anne Green, is a light frivolous bit of fiction, written with sophistication and intermittent flashes of wit. There is a slight attempt at style, which is almost self-conscious in the opening chapter, but manages to lose itself in the development of narrative. The characterization of the aunt, Virginia Selby, stands pre-eminent. She is an example of the fine type of American womanhood, who, at fifty, is devoted to her husband, George, and still enjoys life and an occasional cocktail. The plot, however, is woven around Barbara Winship who is Mrs. Selby's niece.

She comes from Savannah to be "brought out" by her aunt and uncle into French society, with the idea of course, of making a suitable match. Two or three young men of Parisian society become very attracted to her, sufficiently enough to give the reader a jolly laugh over an escapade with a certain Georges Lemoine.

However, the most interesting part of the book, outside of the romances, lies in the subtle description of the bourgeois life in Paris and in the resorts such as Andresy and Touraine. Most popular novels written about Paris or Americans in Paris, dwell at great length on the bohemianism of Montmartre, the underworld of "rue de Thibauterie," for instance, and the inhibitions and immoralities of artists and models, and other aesthetes. This story therefore, may be considered unusual and refreshing.

Anne Green has lived in Paris for some time. She knows intimately the customs of the French as well as those of the American who partially adopt their mode of living. The war debt is not discussed when representatives of these two nations meet at a tea or dinner. The Frenchman may good-humoredly remark on the peculiarity of American cooking, but will eat it. And the American will resign himself to the custom of ordering wine every time he enters a restaurant, or, should the occasion demand, to the civil ceremony which is performed by the mayor, and is an intrinsic part of the marriage ceremony which is performed by the priest.

While the book cannot lay claim to any literary value, Anne Green has succeeded in making of a conventional story something that is quite entertaining and, at least, will keep one amused on a rainy evening.

Book Notes

IN the recent review of LORD DURHAM by Chester New, the price of the book was quoted as \$5.00 instead of \$6.50.

Changing Values

"TURN BACK THE LEAVES," by E. M. Delafield; Macmillans, Toronto; 328 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

THE first few chapters of Miss Delafield's novel are almost enough to prevent further reading. She has steeped herself too deeply in the manners and modes of the Victorian age and the result is a deadly dullness which is unfortunate, because the rest of the book is finely written.

Once this hurdle is taken, however, the book will repay reading. The Roman Catholic position, its reactionary tendencies and its relationship to the modern scheme of things are rather too controversial a subject to discuss in a review. In this novel, though, both the Protestant side and the Roman Catholic are dealt with sympathetically. It portrays the problems and battles faced by the members of a rigidly Catholic family attacked by the inexorable Zeitgeist.

Taken wholly, the novel is a successful relation of causes and events. It imposes rather a strain on credulity to believe that Sir Joseph would consent to receive and educate the child of his wife, for whom he is not responsible, simply because it meant another sheep for the fold. It is also

hard to reconcile the attitude of the lover in consenting to such a peculiar step. The whole situation is, on the face of it, illogical.

When the children grow up the pace naturally quickens. Ideas somehow find their way into the tradition-bound home of the Floyds. Two of the children throw their caps over the windmill and marry Protestants. Another daughter finds her views broadening until she no longer is confident that it is a deadly sin to marry a Protestant and conform to his faith. Finally only three remain staunch to their convictions, the two parents and one daughter.

Miss Delafield is by no means controversial. She is simply concerned with the story of a Catholic family in whose home religion is vitally paramount and governs every move, thought and attitude. The action of circumstances which disintegrates this family unit is the result of changing standards and is stated without any noticeable bias. Whether, in view of the Catholic adherence to the church, this wholesale disintegration is possible is another matter.

A fine, artistic and strengthening touch is added in the prologue—a touch which emphasizes the transience of accepted standards and the relentless mutations which govern succeeding generations.

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IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S CANADIAN



RR-1130



LELAND STOWE
Winner of the annual Pulitzer prize for newspaper correspondence.

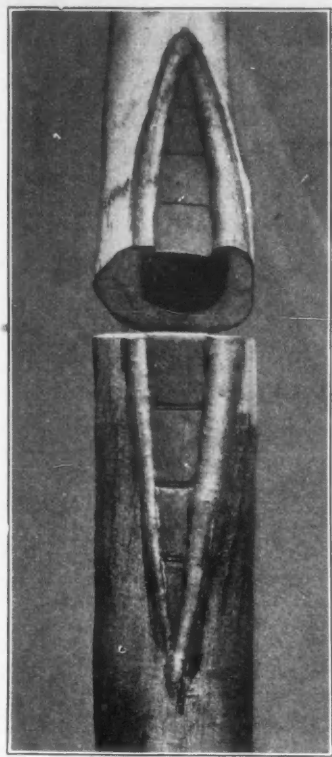


FIGURE 1
This is a cross-section of a tree trunk that was treated by Davey Tree Surgeons. Concrete sectional fillings have advantages over many other materials that are advocated occasionally by experimenters.

It pays in first cost and in results to engage only highly skilled tree surgeons to treat your priceless trees. Davey Tree Surgeons come to you backed with the experience and knowledge acquired from fifty years of tree surgery research and practice.

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Marquette 1281-2

Cavity Filling— Should be done by experts

It is a most important phase of tree surgery, requiring the skill and knowledge that can come only from specialized training. It is very similar to dental work; all the decay of the trees must be removed with painstaking care, for if there are any bad spots left they will spread and cause further damage. After the removal of the decay, the cavity is disinfected and a filling of sectional concrete inserted in such a way as to enable that part of the tree which is being treated to bend and sway without cracking, or breaking. A preparation is then applied to seal the cavity. Soon the bark begins to grow over the filling, the two sides meet and the invisible support is there to give strength to the tree for many more years to come.

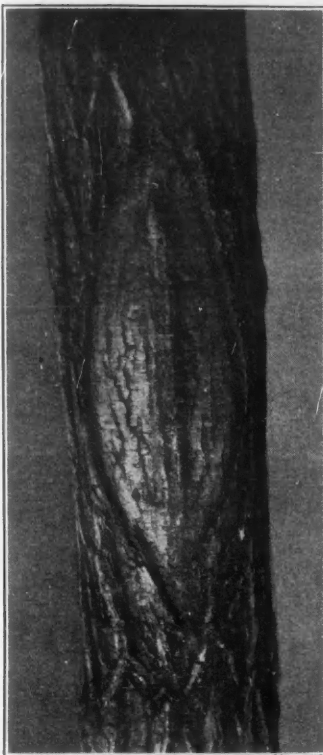


FIGURE 2
Illustration shows a cavity completely healed. No one would know that a concrete filling lies underneath. This tree was badly infected and only the skill and care of Davey Tree Surgeons saved it from destruction.

Among our Prominent Canadian Clients:

Sir Charles Gordon
Mrs. Arthur Drummond
The Macdonald College
Forest & Stream Club
Senator Geo. G. Foster
Ontario Ladies' College
Mr. J. A. Turner
Mr. George Oliver
Mr. J. W. Dalley
Mr. Wm. S. Stone

BOOKSHELF

Casals

"PABLO CASALS", by Lillian Littlehales; W. W. Norton and Co., New York, 217 pages; \$3.50.

By A. RAYMOND MULLEN

MISS Littlehales tells us that in preparation for the task of writing her book about Pablo Casals she made two trips to Spain. I cannot but feel that she went to altogether too much trouble. From all the book reveals I feel certain that she could have written all she has written with the aid of a collection of press notices—which Mr. Casals agent would, no doubt have been glad to furnish—and a fairly lengthy chat with the world's greatest cellist.

Miss Littlehales, in addition to being herself a cellist, is an ardent believer in the great Gospel of Gush. Casals was such a wonderful child, everyone who came into contact with him knew at once that he was a genius; he confounded great teachers by nonchalantly offering to play any composition they requested. Then the Royal Family of Spain—dear, dear, how interested they were in the *wunderkind* Pablo; how gracious! In short, Casals is depicted as a being who is a cross between Felix Weingartner and the Redeemer of the world.

Perhaps Miss Littlehales might be forgiven her outburst of ecstatic drool if she would confine herself to facts. But, alas, many of the anecdotes she relates are exceedingly hard to swallow. She tells us, for instance, that Casals crushed one of the fingers on his left hand and that he yelled with delight. Why? Because, Mr. C. would no longer be able to play the cello. Yes?

Another time Miss Littlehales describes Casals practising the E Flat Nocturne of Chopin—with the Casals cadenza. The cellist must have play-



CANADIAN GOAL OF R-100

The mooring mast at St. Hubert field near Montreal, constructed in preparation for the arrival of the R-100 dirigible. Extensive preparations for handling the huge crowds expected to greet the monster dirigible on arrival have been made and the Canadian National Railways will operate special trains at frequent intervals from Bonaventure Station to St. Hubert where trackage was installed specially for the handling of this service.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

ed this old chestnut some thousands of times in his life but the writer would have us believe that having achieved the feat of playing it correctly he leaped exultantly in the air, crying out "Wasn't I lucky?"

Easily the most interesting and important section of the book has been contributed by M. Dirian Alexanian, head of the cello department of the Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris. M. Alexanian analyzes the Casals system of fingering and draws attention to the very vexed and puzzling question of intonation—especially where enharmonic relations are involved.

I have discussed the Casals theories with several well-known musicians and the result has been a free-for-all argument that was diverting in the extreme.

The readers of "Pablo Casals" won't learn much about that distinguished figure. They will learn that as a conductor he is patient and kindly to his men; that he does a great deal of practice; that he is a musician of high ideals. If they don't know these things already they may be edified. If they do—and I had supposed them to be common property—they will find this book rather dismal sort of reading. But they will be very much interested in what M. Alexanian has to say.

Masefield and Scott

The Editor, "Saturday Night,"
Dear Sir,—

I read with pleasure the article on John Masefield in your last issue. I am grateful for the reference to myself and I am sure you will not object to my correction of a few inaccuracies in the article as I do not wish anyone to claim for me a greater influence on Mr. Masefield's work than the facts warrant. Mr. Masefield first wrote to me from Greenwich, London, on November 8th, 1905, asking permission to publish "The Piper of Arl" in *The Sailor's Garland*, an anthology of sea poems. This poem was printed in the Christmas Number of *Truth*,

1895, an illustrated paper published in New York then edited by the late Peter MacArthur. Mr. Masefield said "I had never (till that time) cared very much for poetry, but your poem impressed me deeply, and set me on fire. Since then poetry has been the one deep influence in my life, and to my love of poetry I owe all my friends, and the position I now hold."

The letter was only known to my intimate friends and one of them, the Hon. Martin Burrell, obtained Mr. Masefield's consent in 1927 to use the letter in his criticism of my *Collected Poems* which appeared first in the *Ottawa Journal* and afterwards in Mr. Burrell's book, "Betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross." In 1905 Mr. Masefield had already done fine work and was very favourably known. We have since then corresponded; he has sent me many of his books; he generously wrote a foreword to the English edition of my *Collected Poems*, and he knows that I am one of his greatest admirers. These are all the facts. He never submitted any of his poems to me for criticism or advice and I have not currently influenced the development of his genius. He has handsomely and sufficiently acknowledged any debt he owes to my poem, knows how greatly his letter pleased me at the time and how honoured I now feel that I had an early influence on his career. I have never met him but one day I hope to, for he closed his letter of 1905 with this beautiful sentence, "Perhaps we may some day meet; for life, like the sea, is full of mystery and hidden current, and one can say with the ancient shipmen, 'If we sail west we shall meet with land—it may be the Golden Islands, it may be some other islands—but there will be Queens and Kings there.'"

Yours very truly,
Duncan Campbell Scott.

French Judge Kills Self, Wife and Niece.—Head-line. If he did it in that order, he hung up a record.—*Tampa Times*.

MANOIR RICHELIEU

at Murray Bay, Province of Quebec, Canada

Pine Forests - Sunlight and the Tang of the Sea

THE scent of balsam and pine mingles strangely well with ocean blown air, and sunlight washes the great terrace of the MANOIR RICHELIEU with a Mediterranean brilliance. Salt water from the St. Lawrence river is warmed as it flows through the big outdoor swimming pool.

Centre of a fashionable summer colony, the MANOIR RICHELIEU sets the pace for gay summer pleasures. In its luxury of appointment, its cuisine and service it is a metropolitan hotel. In its surroundings, the quaint and beautiful country of

lower Quebec—which merges into a wilderness of purple mountains to the north—it becomes a Seigneurial chateau.

Here is found weather for the enjoyment of all outdoor sports at their best, from golf to galloping. En-Tout-Cas Tennis Courts afford fast play. Or you may simply bask in the sun, and your appetite becomes ravenous and the chef is happy.

Had we your name and address we would mail you an attractive booklet telling you all about this charming place, and this interesting hotel.

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GOLF

The MANOIR RICHELIEU Golf Course is considered one of the most beautiful and sensational eighteen holes in the world, set amid gorgeous scenery. Golf tournaments for men and women, as well as other sports events will be week-end features during the season.

VERY IMPORTANT

Murray Bay is ninety-five miles below Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. You may sail down from Toronto, Montreal or Quebec, taking your car aboard ship. This is a cool, refreshing and novel journey through French Canada's historic scenery. It may also be reached by through trains or by motor.

TO HAY FEVER SUFFERERS

Murray Bay is singularly free from the conditions which cause hay fever. We shall be pleased to mail you leaflet dealing exclusively with this important subject.

NOTED CANADIANS AT PLAY

A game of golf was played recently at Oshawa between Sir Henry Thornton, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. H. A. Brown and Mr. W. A. Kingsland, who are seen right to left. The host, Mr. McLaughlin is a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway and both he and Sir Henry have been honored by being elected Indian Chiefs. Mr. H. A. Brown is Vice President and General Manager of General Motors of Canada, and Mr. W. A. Kingsland is General Manager of the Central Region, Canadian National Railways. Mr. McLaughlin and Sir Henry are the Presidents of these two institutions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

A Gracious Artist

ES, it was an abominable morning, with grey clouds making one afraid that the Woodbine would have a wet opening. But there was balm in Gil-land, in the form of an exhibition of pictures, down in a charming studio, set in a verdant hollow. Also there was a robin singing his little heart out, in defiance of the grey skies. There was a jolly gathering in the studio, where most of the guests were going on to the races, and were full of wise predictions concerning that wretched creature, Whale Oil. However, the pictures came first, and we were soon being greeted by the painter of portraits, Mrs. Newton of Montreal, who looked like "a slip of a girl." She was gentle of voice and manner, with a suggestion of the smart sophistication which the world calls "Bohemian." An exquisite study of a small boy of only twelve-months-old elicited the information that the sitter is the artist's little son. A striking portrait of a man of military mien was a presentation of the late Major Holgate of Montreal, a well-known officer in the Engineers' Association. Then we recognized a florid face and a gallant bearing. This Montreal artist had given us a life-like portrait of Toronto's ex-Mayor, that popular citizen, Reginald Geary. Then we saw a state-ly figure, recognized as one of Toronto's matrons, Mrs. W. J. Northgrave. The painting was exquisitely done, with a mastery of chiaroscuro which is somewhat rare. We were sufficiently material to be attracted by the painting of the most sumptuous fur coat we have seen. We almost forgot the softly radiant eyes of the wearer, as we surveyed the light shadows of mauve and grey and palest rose that revealed themselves in the folds of that fairy coat. But we lingered long over the portrait of Mrs. Savage of Montreal—a face that told a story of a lifetime of culture and discipline. It was a picture to hold one for more than a moment and to send us back to the world of sunshine and flowers, with a fresh realization of that line of Keats: "The poetry of Earth is never dead."

The Tag Day

IT WAS the war, we believe, that introduced the tag day—which has been with us ever since. We are sometimes tempted to declare that we are tired of tag days:—and yet we know that we are interested, as soon as another comes along, with nice girls saying "thank you" for the offering of ten cents. Now, you know that you do not miss ten cents. Yet, if each of the ten of Toronto contributes that no-thing sum to the Cause, there will be thirty thousand dollars in no time. If half of Toronto's population rises to the occasion with a ten cent piece to spare, there will be a goodly sum. So we shall preserve the tag day. Toronto has been reviled by many outsiders, and accused of selfishness and kindred sins. But no one has successfully brought a charge of stinginess against the capital of Ontario. Yet in spots it may be, and Tory it certainly is. But it is always ready to respond to an appeal for the afflicted—and that generosity may be accounted into it for righteousness. We heard from the friends of the dumb animals on the day devoted to the

Humane Society—and Toronto gave twenty-five thousand dollars to this ever-so-worthy cause. Then we were asked to contribute our mite to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind—and right gladly we opened our pocketbooks again. Then the Rose Day taggers came along, with an appeal for afflicted children, and we simply could not help doing our best for the little ones who have to make a fight for health. So, here's to tag day!

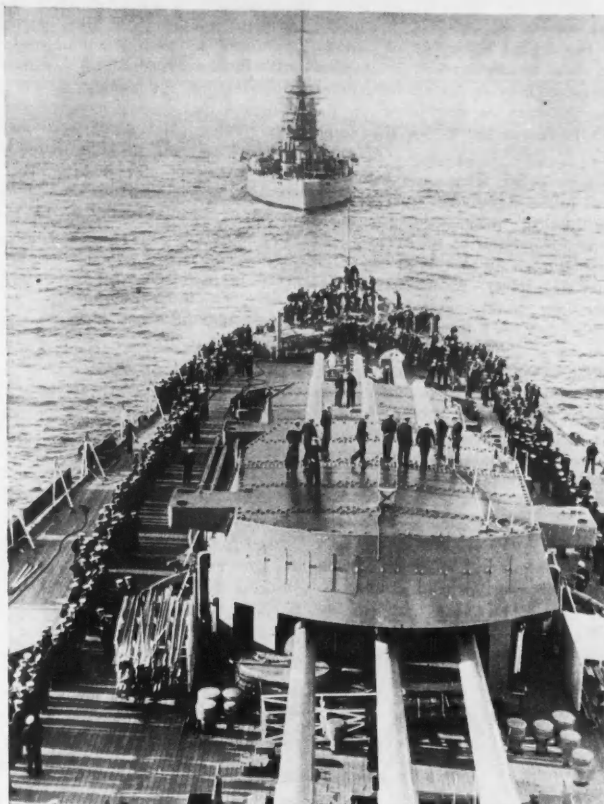
In Lilac Time

AN ENGLISH poet, Mr. Alfred Noyes, has written some very pretty lines asking the reader to "Come Down to Kew in lilac time", adding the information—"it isn't far from London." Kew in lilac time may be all that the heart of poet and non-poet may desire;—but it cannot possibly surpass Canada when the scent of the lilac is fragrant in every garden and lane. Most of us are exceedingly fond of the lilac—we believe because it has "so short a spring." The brevity of the lilac's reign makes it dear to us. It is the knowledge that it will go so soon that gives it a rare value. The lilac and the lily-of-the-valley have a precious touch because we may keep them for just a week or two. We revel in their fragrance, admire their delicate mauve or white—and then look forward to next year's blessing.

The Beloved Vagabond

MANY years ago—nearer thirty than twenty—there appeared a novel quite different from anything else in the list of best sellers. It was called "The Beloved Vagabond" and was written by a young Englishman named W. J. Locke. Since that year, the author has produced a whole row of novels, none of them dull, but not one of them possessed of the "Vagabond's" charm. There was "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne" a book which mildly shocked a world that would only be mildly amused to-day. Then there were stories of smart society and stories of Bohemian life which entertained but did not thrill the reader. But we should like to go back to the day when we first met Paragot, the beloved vagabond, and shared his frugal meal and listened to the magic notes of the violin.

Why, we wonder, is the vagabond more interesting than his stay-at-home brother? The former may have dishevelled locks and linen which is not immaculate; but we do not condemn him for any of those reasons. Perhaps it is because he has a twinkle in his eye that we condone many of his shortcomings. It is a dull old world at times, and the vagabond is a cheery soul who gives us a smile and a song. In all the realm of modern fiction there is no more lovable wanderer than Paragot. Hence it is no wonder that he made a fortune for his creator, and hosts of friends on two or three continents. We are of the opinion that Mr. Locke, himself, felt a great sympathy with old Paragot and that he was his favourite of all his paper children. Mr. Locke has given us many a tale of love and war and adventure:—and we may hope for this teller of brave tales that there is a pleasant journey to the Land of Dreams-Come-True.



ONE NAVAL GIANT TOWS ANOTHER

An interesting experiment was recently carried out between Britain's two latest warships. While at sea, H.M.S. Rodney took H.M.S. Nelson in tow, it being the first time that these 33,500 ton giants had essayed this exercise. Four different types of rope and cable were used and when under way it was found that Rodney's 44,500 horse-power engines were propelling their combined burden at only three knots per hour slower than if the sister ship was not in tow. The final cable used in the test was so heavy it submerged and therefore is not visible in the photo.

—Wide World Photos.

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HISTORIC OLD CHATEAU PAPINEAU
Generations ago, Seigniorial castle of Louis Joseph Papineau. Today, the luxurious Seigniorial Club House.



SIR JOHN SIMON

The great English lawyer is coming to Canada in company with other representatives of the British Bar Association to attend the session of the Canadian Bar Association this summer. The photo shows him leading the opening of the Royal Academy this spring.

The new Log Lodge Hotel, with all its alluring rustic appeal, completely equipped with every modern convenience known to luxurious living, will be ready, with a brilliant, glamorous opening July first.

From Palm Beach, from Cannes, from New York, London and Paris, distinguished guests are expected. Sophisticates. Cosmopolites. Discriminating gentlefolk, social registerites, seasoned pleasure seekers. Unanimous in their immediate choice of magnificent Lucerne-in-Quebec as their year 'round playground.

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to vary your activities entirely eliminated.

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The Muirs Welland Canal Pioneers

IN MAY 1912 the late Mrs. Grace E. Derison (Lady Gay) for many years a widely known member of the staff of "Saturday Night," wrote a short article in these columns suggesting "Port Muir" as an appropriate title for the outlet on Lake Ontario of the new Welland Canal, construction of which had then recently commenced. After 18 years the new canal is now complete and the urgency of the suggestion made in Lady Gay's column becomes definite. It was based on the fact that the outlet is on the famous Muir farm some distance from Port Dalhousie owned by a family who were the pioneers of the shipbuilding industry in the canal region and constructed the first dry-dock in the western part of Lake Ontario. She told an interesting story of one of the Muir brothers who was such a sturdy Sabbatarian that once, when a ship owner had induced workmen to continue some special repair work after midnight on Saturday, he arose in his night clothes and turned in the water so that the carpenters were compelled to fly for their lives. The old man triumphantly remarked:

"I'll let you know the Sabbath shall be kept in my dock," and marched back in the moonlight to his bed.

The reasons why "Port Muir" should be adopted for the Lake Ontario outlet of the great new canal are outlined in an interesting public statement by the Lincoln County Historical Society, the new outlet being located in that county. The Society, realizing that a new port on Lake Ontario at the north entrance of the new Welland Ship Canal in this county, is soon to be officially opened and that such port will be officially named, submits the following:

The opening of a new port on Lake Ontario is an historical and unique event, and the importance of selecting a proper official designation for it, need not be emphasized.

Port Dalhousie, about two miles west of the new port, like Port Colborne on Lake Erie, has been the Lake Ontario exit of three Welland Canals and has actively participated in the evolution of shipping in Canada from pioneer days to the present time.

In earlier days, names of places in Canada were usually chosen from places or persons overseas, but with the altered conditions resulting from the expansion of Canadian trade and commerce, the society deems it to be more in keeping with our present day status, that names having Canadian significance should be chosen. The name should have the following qualifications:—

(1) It should be a name connected with the pioneering work which helped to build Canada.

(2) It should be a name connected with the pioneers who in early times were lastingly constructive in their work for marine industry when that industry was struggling for its place in the mercantile life of Canada.

(3) It should be connected with the County of Lincoln in which county the port is located, and through which a great part of the Welland Ship Canal, as well as the three former canals, were constructed,—a county in which arose by individual effort and enterprise during the last century, the greatest centre of early ship building which existed on the Great Lakes in Canada.

(4) It should be a name known to owners and operators of ships on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence.

"Port Muir" is the most fitting and appropriate for the following reasons:

Beginning in 1837, five Muir brothers, began sailing on the Great Lakes, becoming captains.

In 1850, Muir brothers established a dry-dock and shipyard at Port Dalhousie, the Lake Ontario exit of the first, second and third Welland canals. All industries of a like nature and several subsequent ones have disappeared. Only the Muir industry remains.

In 1854, these pioneers in addition to repairing ships, began shipbuilding, launching their first ship, and for a long period thereafter they built and launched a ship a year. These ships Muir brothers operated on the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence river and the Atlantic ocean.

As early as 1858 Muir brothers exported to Glasgow, Scotland, their own timber in a ship built by themselves. In 1861 Muir brothers sent one of their ships with a cargo of corn loaded at Chicago, consigned to Liverpool, England, or consignees' agents in Cork, Ireland, with instructions for the ship to call at Queens-town for orders, which it did. It was sent to Dublin, Ireland, where the cargo was delivered. From there it took a cargo to Liverpool and after

delivering same it took a cargo of package freight consigned to Toronto, where it was delivered.

When Quebec became the clearing house for timber in Canada, Muir brothers for many years shipped cargoes of timber to that port where their agents arranged its shipment to Europe.

The lands on which lock 1, and the harbor of the new Welland ship canal is constructed, about four hundred acres in all, were for many years the farm lands of the Muir brothers, they having acquired these lands in 1861, 1864 and 1885.

The name Muir has been and is well known to ship owners, captains and crews, due to the very long period this name has been so intimately and so successfully connected with shipping.

These pioneer Muirs were drydock builders, drydock operators, ship

operators and timber exporters. Ships owned at different ports all over the inland waterway of Canada, have come to the drydock established by them at Port Dalhousie for a longer period than to any other on the Great Lakes as far as we can ascertain.

The foregoing facts have been confirmed by the society from records submitted at the society's request and in the opinion of the society constitute the strongest claim that the name "Port Muir" be officially given to the new harbor and port under consideration, as a tribute to the faith and work of these pioneers, who contributed so much to the marine industry on the Great Lakes during the period of its infancy, laying foundations which have lasted, and which have been a notable aid to the development of navigation for nearly a century.

This society is aware that the name "Port Weller" has been used to some extent in connection with the harbor and port under discussion. This society is strongly of the opinion that the name "Port Weller"

should be officially displaced for the reason that it was the corporate name of a town-site plan and subdivision surveyed along the easterly approach to the harbor. This town site was laid out by Toronto promoters, solely as a money making scheme and had no connection whatever with any marine interest. The real estate promoters attached the name of their company to the harbor and canal entrance. Such an unhappy connection should now be severed for all time and the suggested name which has a real and appropriate marine significance should be officially adopted.

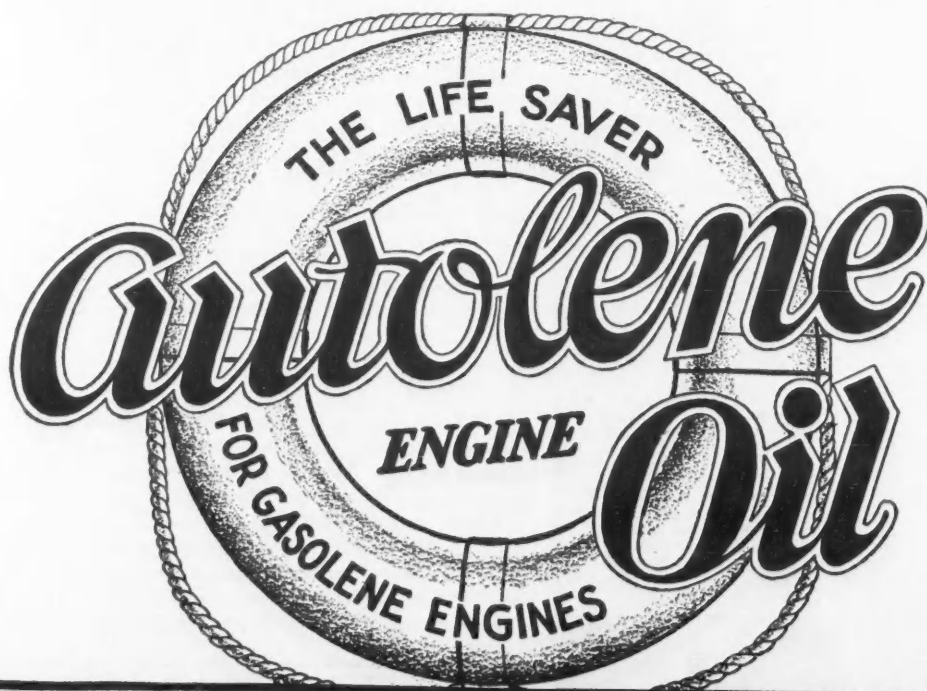
Miss Frances Rees, professional parachute jumper, carried an automobile horn with her when she leapt from a plane at Roosevelt Field. There's nothing like an automobile horn to make people jump.—*Detroit News*.

Our forefathers objected to taxation without representation. Now we would be glad to get taxation without misrepresentation. — *American Lumberman*.



"RIVER BANK" COTTAGE AND TREE
Lovers of Canadian art will recognize the vigorous brush of Homer Watson, R.C.A., of Doon, Ont.
—Photo by Courtesy of the Malloney Galleries.

The world was created in six days, gold wedding-ring. Attracted by the no Senate confirmation being necessary.—*Arkansas Gazette*.
A donkey in Middlesex swallowed 22 carats, perhaps.—*London Opinion*.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 31, 1930

MONSIEUR @ By HENRI DUVERNOIS

CLAUDE had taken no part in the recent divorce proceedings of his father and mother. He entertained a feeling of disrespectful affection for his father. He called him "Old Daddy". It was indeed a very old Daddy, much older than the crestfallen moustache turning very grey. One day he heard his Fraulein remark to the cook: "Ma chère, il n'a plus d'argent". Modern life is so constituted that even a child of ten cannot escape the baneful attraction of that fatal word. Henceforth he contemplated his father with awe and veneration as a divinity in the temple of luxury, in which he was a worshipper. His mother regarded as a companion somewhat beneath him; his mother as a goddess; he looked up to her with adoration, boundless adoration, and would softly whisper: "My grand mother!"—which elicited an indignant disclaimer from Mme. Ponton.

"What are you talking about? Grandmother, indeed! Little monster, you are putting twenty years on to my mother!" And she laughed, showing her faultless teeth, content of her beauty and perpetual youth.

M. Ponton vanished without leaving any token of his individuality, while his wife filled the whole atmosphere with her mere presence. When she was away from him, little Claude sniffed like a lover at the perfume lingering behind her.

M. Ponton smelt like Marseilles soap and stale tobacco. In reality, and legally, Claude's Christian name was Jules—that of his paternal grandfather; but when the decree was pronounced, Mme. Ponton had taken her maiden name, which was Lebrasse-Dutilly, and had given her son more euphonious Christian name.

"Jules would have been deceived by women; Claude will be worshipped," she remarked.

As for M. Ponton, he had resumed his occupation of designer, and the tedious, dull, circumscribed life he led before the brilliant Claire had put into execution the serious whim of making him her husband. He seemed, however, perfectly resigned. He had little or nothing to complain of, and swiftly relapsed into his habits of an Bohemian; his necktie reappeared above his collar; he shambled along with his shoes in holes and down at heel; his poverty felt as comfortable as those old shoes. He saw his son once a week.

What a holiday it was! On Wednesdays he made his appearance in the courtyard of the preparatory day-school, which Claude had been sent. The boy watched for him in the window. At midday, the bent figure and dilapidated frock-coat of the worthy creature were described, the melancholy slouch of his footsteps heard on the pavement.

"What a low-class person your father looks!" commented a small school-fellow whose father was an aristocratic lawyer.

Low-class person, perhaps, but a very amiable one. First of all he gave his son a prolonged hug, a hug like those which Claude lavished on his mother, and which made her exclaim: "Stop, you smother me! Good gracious, why such violence?"

"Well, what news, Lustucru?" asked M. Ponton. He would not call him Jules, and he could not call him Claude; so he made it Lustucru by way of compromise. The boy overflowed with interminable confidences unbrothered with dreadful lies. They went into a cheap restaurant, where they tasted fearsome things—sausages, haricot mutton, Lyons tripe, all served on saucer-plates.

"He fills the room with the smell of garlic!" exclaimed Mme. Ponton when her son came home. "It's horrible! Take him to his room, and give him something against it." He had to get back by three o'clock. They lingered over their raisins, figs, almonds, and nuts; they sipped absinthe cordial in a foggy reek of absinthe, smoke and snuff, which charmed the small diner. But M. Ponton became serious.

"Lustucru, are you getting on all right with your work?"

Lustucru rejoined, as if there were not the least irrelevance in his reply:

"Look, old Daddy, your tie's over your collar again;

your shirt isn't clean; you have forgotten to brush your coat. . . ."

Claude, taking after his mother, was one of those who gave orders; M. Ponton of those who obey them. The latter, in fun, lifted his elbow like a child warding off a blow; then he adjusted his tie, dusted the collar of his coat, and pulled his sleeves over his questionable cuffs. . . . At fifty-seven, just think, to have a child of ten? What pride and sadness in such a reflection! . . . To see him every day would have been too much to expect. . . .

"You will thank your mother for me," were always his last words when he said good-bye.

The governess was in attendance at parting, stiff as a poker, for she sympathized with her employer, and they were very glad in the domestic quarters to take no more orders from a master who dressed so shabbily. M. Ponton bowed to her obsequiously, and resumed his drab existence until the following Wednesday.

He spoke of Claude to an old Spanish professor who lived on the same floor with him, and who listened without interrupting; for he suffered from laryngitis, and economized his voice for his pupils.

"What I like about him," reiterated the father, "is that he has so much heart. Yes, Monsieur Gomezco, I have there a youngster with a heart of gold, and that, I can truly say, he inherits from me. The ladies, you know, are always a little egoistic, a little impervious to generous impulses. . . ."

IN a short time, Mme. Ponton, who had just begun to develop a salon, found the day-school unsuitable, as much from the social as from the educational point of view. She decided to send her son to a high-class academy. She dressed him out in an English round jacket, pearl-grey trousers, a jockey cap and varnished shoes, and gave him certain instructions, slipping a chocolate into his mouth, as into a puppy's, with the tips of her fingers.

"Listen, my dear. You are going to an Academy where you will be in the way of forming splendid connections—you understand, splendid. There is a Cabinet Minister's son and a millionaire's son in your class. Try to make friends with them. Always keep your hair tidy and your nails clean, and I feel sure they will invite you to their homes. You are a man now, eh? One can confide in you?"

"Yes, Mamma."

"Your father will still come to see you on Wednesdays. I hardly know how to explain what I want to tell you. Your father is an artist. . . . He has never taken much care of himself, and your governess tells me it is worse than ever. . . . He neglects himself. . . . That did not matter much in your old school. . . . At the Academy, with all those parents coming to see their boys in their own cars, it is different. . . . I am anxious about it, and it may get you into difficulties. . . . If other people are present, you must call him Sir. . . ."

"Sir?"

"Yes. You needn't look like an idiot, and stare at me with eyes as big as cart-wheels. You will tell your young friends that it is a drawing-master who has taken a liking for you. . . . When you are alone with your father, you will tell him that there's no use in their knowing at the Academy of your mother's divorce. What are you sniffing for? Wipe your nose. Do you understand?"

"Yes, Mamma."

Wednesday came. M. Ponton was much impressed with the grand appearance of the Academy. He found his way into a courtyard of handsome proportions. How recognize his Jules among this crowd of young dandies, already weighed down with the responsibilities of approaching wealth? Walking between the Minister's son and the millionaire's, little Ponton came up to him with less alacrity than usual.

"I say, Lustucru, what swells we are? Well, have you lost your tongue?"

"No. . . ."

"No, what?"

"No. . . . Sir. . . ."

Claude thought his father as old as it was possible to be; but he saw him grow suddenly older. Rather shocked, he said to his companions:

"Good-bye for the present, Pillois; good-bye, Blumenfeld."

And he grasped the poor hand, that trembled a little, with a pang of self-reproach. They were now in the street, and the boy tried to retrieve himself:

"And you, how are you getting on, old Daddy? Just fancy, Daddy, I have a bag with a silver monogram. . . . And I have an ebony box for pens. I'm going to learn the piano and dancing and riding! Do you know how to ride a horse, Daddy?"

"No," replied M. Ponton, in a lifeless tone, "I don't know how to ride a horse."

He discovered an eating-house where tables were placed out on the footway. They seemed as if they were in the country, surrounded by a row of shrubs in flower-pots. Claude clapped his hands. What a lark it was! The company was made up almost entirely of coachmen. One of them, his whip between his legs as he dusted his plate, was taken up with the doings of his horse:

"You'll see, he'll be on the pavement directly. Plague take him! Wait till I come and talk to you, idiot!"

M. Ponton, with a preoccupied air, broke his egg. He faltered out at last:

"Why did you call me 'Sir' just now?"

"Daddy. . . . It was because of the others."

"Ah! . . . It was your own idea then?"

Claude did not hesitate:

"Yes, Daddy."

"Your own entirely?"

"Yes, Daddy."

"Your mother had nothing to do with it?"

The boy persisted in his lie, which he thought a fine thing to do. He wouldn't be a sneak; and he kept his candid eyes fixed upon his father's, the better to convince him that he was speaking the truth.

"No," he replied.

It was as if some tie between them had suddenly snapped. M. Ponton looked at his son with the bewildered astonishment that his wife used to awaken in him. Ah, yes, the boy was her own, not his; he had her sweet ways

These Women

By MARGARET BUTCHER

IT IS so much easier to write about love-and-men than about Love and Women. In the former case one might quote, for instance, that gentlemen prefer blondes,—which, if it isn't true, at least has the merit of sounding like a verity; but with women you simply cannot hit on a formula that even suggests a good working theory.

Perhaps, let us say, you take a chance on 'Women have an instinct for the he-man'; and then, five minutes later, you pick up a paper and read that a certain movie actor—who does not bear the remotest resemblance to any male you ever saw or heard of—receives three mail-bags of love letters every morning of his rather noisome life. It is all extremely difficult to comprehend.

ONCE knew a girl who had a highly diverting and decorative love-affair with a genuine he-man. He had the regulation keen grey eye and a similarly keen blue jaw; his strong suit was a sort of granite super-silence which made everyone else in the room feel like a sailor's parrot for loquacity. In addition, the man was positively an illustrated book of adventure. All the bits of him that one could see were slightly chipped. This he had got in a 'Frisco bar scrap; that was where a rhino had gored him in Tanganyika, and the other was the result of a bullet as he hung over a precipice by his teeth or something, somewhere else. I am willing to wager that in his bath he resembled, more than anything, one of the particularly timeworn Elgin Marbles.

Those snappy personal anecdotes that Othello told Desdemona would have sounded like a Sunday School prize beside what that he-man told my friend, once he could be induced to give tongue; but presently, perceiving some slight maidenly hesitation of her part, he inveigled her into the china room of the British Museum and, the attendant's back being turned, displayed a handful of cartridges and expressed his intention of taking action, there and then, if she would not consent to be his bride. Even Miss Ethel Dell never thought of a better gag than that.

My friend, more because she was thrilled to the marrow than because she had any special regard, at that moment, for Britain's priceless ceramics, gave a trembling consent and, for a time, all was a rapture and romance; but the fact remains that in the end she bestowed her charms upon an actuary who wore pince-nez and a bowler hat, and who had never done anything more dangerous than sharpen pencils with an old razor-blade.

ON THE other hand, I once met a woman who sacrificed the comfortable five-year-old devotion of the local curate in order to marry a man who stuck his feet out of taxi-cab windows. The marriage, moreover, proved to be such an unqualified success that one can only suppose her to have acquired that same delightful mannerism. Anyway, it is a more soothing reflection, to my mind, than the inference that she finally induced him to conform to custom. Feet out of taxi-cab windows are all too rare in this world.

WHEN I first went to live in Paris I shared an apartment with a beautiful and vivacious young person whose only distressing fault lay in the circumstance that she had taken up singing as a vocation. Maybe I am slightly biased. One gets that way after a course of intensive arpeggios in a Montmartre apartment where one of you has to open the sink-cupboard to park her knees if you both wish to sit in the kitchen at the same time.

The other trouble with arpeggios is that they are so dreadfully conducive to temperance. In our early days together she was affianced with a young man, most charming, most amiable and affectionate,—or so she frequently assured me. Just to hear them crooning to each other imparted sylvan qualities even to that kitchen; and the concierge herself—a singularly repulsive woman in a thing like a moribund football jersey—oozed sentiment whenever he as much as passed her loge.

As time went on, however, the arpeggios got down to their deadly work. My friend grew restless.

Leon, it seemed, had completely ceased to mollify her soul's pangs; she no longer emitted selections from "Carmen" with verve and abandon. But apart from that I really could not help feeling heartily sorry for the girl. A temperament is a nasty thing to have hanging about you.

And then, at the house of a friend, she had the singular good fortune to meet Albert. . . . but how he was charming! So amiable, too, and so affectionate! See there the difference! And so handsome that one could not but adore such a man. One way and another, I gathered that he made poor Léon look rather worse than a last year's summer hat.

I must see this marvel of masculinity. She would bring him along.

She did so; and believe me or not, Albert was as like Léon as one pea is like the next in the pod.

I mean to say, you never know, do you, how it is going to take us women?

THERE are women happily married to men who wear fur vests, to men who sit on the edge of the bed and shake their socks, to men who write indignant letters to the papers. Men who stand up and say "Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking" have had seemingly rational wives devoted to them; and even men who meditatively pick their front teeth with a bus-ticket have allotted to be welcomed with open arms. Yet no fellow in his senses would deliberately adopt these particular wiles in order to win or keep a lady's affections, whereas there are dozens of little things a woman can do—and does—to bring the male to a proper state of subjection. Let us admit that it is comparatively simple for us.

A rejected suitor may privately secure some of those fascinating little brochures on Personality, on New Spring Suitings, on Mental and Physical Culture and on How to Play the Ukelele; and having signed on the dotted line and put in all his spare time at the business he quite naturally feels that his chances of being refused again are practically nil.

Whereupon the girl, after about ten minutes of the new cult, suddenly exclaims, "Oh Charlie! And you used to be so nice!"



"AS HE HUNG OVER A PRECIPICE..."
Drawn by Margaret Butcher for "These Women."

and hard heart, her superficial charm. . . . That evening he discussed foreign politics with his neighbor, the Spanish professor.

Going into the courtyard the following Wednesday, the boy did not find his father there. He discovered him outside, near the entrance, patiently waiting among a group of valets and nurses.

"Good-morning, Daddy."

M. Ponton replied:

"Good-morning, Claude."

It was the first time that he had called him by that name. Hitherto he had always said "Jules" or "Lustucru". . . . Then the boy's conscience pricked him. He wanted to tell the truth; but shame sealed his lips. Tears sprang to his eyes, and he began to cry quietly to himself, much as a man does.

M. Ponton misunderstood the cause of his emotion, and there arose between them one of those grave misconceptions that separate sensitive souls. But all he said was:

"Don't worry, old fellow; see, I have a beautiful dotted blue necktie; a necktie that can't ruck up; I have put on my new coat and gloves; I'm clean-shaved, and we go and lunch at a real restaurant!"

A Witch Floats Over the Hill

By GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

A WITCH floats over the hill,
And oh how her garment is green!
She is still; she floats; she is still;
Seen, unseen!

She is still: she utters no sound,
Yet they feel her there by faith,
And her innocents rise from the ground
And worship the wraith.

She blesses them—grasses and grains;
The breath of the bluebell is hers;
And her pulse, in the delicate veins
Of the violet, stirs.

CONCIERGE



A SINGULARLY REPULSIVE WOMAN.
Drawn by Margaret Butcher for "These Women."



HAT AND SCARF
Black straw with spotted china crepe, scarf to match.

Why Quebec Girls Leave Home

By MRS. JOHN SCOTT

A FEW days ago, speaking at East Angus, Compton Co., Que., the Hon. A. R. McMaster, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, said it was "ridiculous" that women were not eligible to be called to the Bar in Quebec and also "ridiculous" that the Provincial vote was withheld from them. The word used is exactly right in describing many conditions affecting women in this Province but is it not also somewhat "ridiculous" for an important officer in a Government which is responsible for these conditions to so label the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and deputies who voted against the measures which would have changed all this and yet remain a member of that same Government? We are told on good authority, what happens to "a house divided against itself."

But there are other "ridiculous" situations in Quebec. Recently Premier Taschereau went up to Kingston and in eloquent and impassioned language implored the students of both sexes in Queen's University to "remain in Canada." Nothing could

have been more stirring than his appeal:—

"There is a very urgent appeal that I wish to address to the young men and women of our country who have been through a University course and it is this: Stay in Canada. If statistics were published we would perhaps be appalled to learn of the number of those who have left us for the neighboring republic. I call this, deserting one's post. The products of our University are the youth of our country with all which is implied by those words; they are the manhood and womanhood of tomorrow; they are the brains of their Province, the hope of a young nation."

"Is it fair to turn over that asset to a foreign country and place at its disposal our brains, energies and knowledge, especially when brains, energies and knowledge are young and were born and reared in God's land, where possibilities are immense and horizons unlimited?"

These be noble words but actions proverbially speak louder than words. It is all very well to prate of patriotism and fair play but these

fine qualities like charity should begin at home. So now let us see what steps our Premier takes to induce the young women of Quebec to remain in their own Province where they have received their University training.

A young woman in Quebec decides to take a course in law at McGill, where she may and frequently does, run away with the gold medals and bursaries, ending up by graduating with honors. The Bar Association, at the last session of the Legislature somewhat reluctantly condescended to say, that they had no "special" objections to women being admitted to the Bar but Mr. Taschereau's objections are evidently special and strong as year after year he and his satellites vote down the Bill. Even if the day should come when it would get through the Lower House, the marionettes in the Legislative Council could be depended upon to say, like the heroes of Verdun—"It shall not pass." The net result being that to practise their profession women lawyers of Quebec must leave the Province and go elsewhere to earn a living. Can they be blamed for seeking their fortunes in a country where, until recently, the position of Assistant Attorney General was held by a woman, Mrs. Mab-

el Walker Willebrandt, who resigned to accept a position at a salary of \$30,000 a year?

"Is it fair," we would ask Mr. Taschereau, in his own words, "to turn over that asset to a foreign country and place at its disposal our brains, energies and knowledge," etc., etc. Evidently, according to him, Quebec is not "In God's land" where possibilities are immense and horizons unlimited."

But what if our young woman would like to be a notary, a profession not without allure, with good fat fees attached. Listen to the Prime Minister addressing a gathering of notaries:—"I hope you will resist, as the legal profession has resisted, the entrance of women into your profession."

Perhaps our Quebec girl has a flair for accountancy. She may have passed all the necessary examinations with credit to herself and her professors and have shown a special aptitude for the work. Last session the Chartered Accountants' Association presented a Bill to make women eligible for that profession. What said the Premier of Quebec to the Private Bills Committee when the measure came before that body? "It would diminish the prestige of the profession to admit women as chartered accountants." A nice slap in the face to the women of Quebec and also to the Chartered Accountants, who ought to have had some concern as to their own prestige.

Then again, women in Quebec may qualify as pharmacists but are not allowed to practise in their own Province while women from outside the Province may do so, they being at least six women pharmacists from other countries working as pharmacists in Montreal at the present time. Why? you may ask. "Ours not a reason why" as Lord Dundreigh might say, "one of those things that no fellow can understand."

But Mr. McMaster says further "it is ridiculous that women in Quebec have not the Provincial vote. Very true indeed, and it will be still more "ridiculous" if the Prime Minister or any of his myrmidons have the hardihood not to say effrontedly to the women of this Province to vote for their friends in the coming election. This will be the time to remind women electors that "woman's place is the home," that "Quebec women are the angels of the home" (and who ever heard of an angel voting?); that the men of Quebec place their women on pedestals ("reigning pedestals," as Solon says), that "the hand that rocks the cradle" (not the hand that holds the ballot) "is the hand that rules the world", that "to give women the Provincial vote would promote discord in the home", that "having the vote makes a woman neglect all her other duties and interests"; in a word, all the ridiculous clap-trap and flappodoodle we have heard so often from the anti-feminists who if they are in any way sincere, have the opportunity of their lives right now. From every platform and pulpit in the land where "votes for women" has been taboo we shall expect to hear the women of Quebec exhorted to keep away from political booths and not sully their spotless minds and morals by mixing in the mud and mire of politics.

"Ridiculous," I'll say so.

Tobacco Flea Beetle

DURING the spring of 1929 tobacco flea beetles caused considerable damage in a limited number of tobacco plantbeds throughout southwestern Ontario. These small, jumping beetles are very destructive to young tobacco plants in the beds, and are often destructive to the plants some time after transplanting to the fields. All flea-beetle injury is characterized by small, round or irregular feeding punctures scattered over the leaf surface, which may be cut partly or entirely through the leaf. The beetles are so small and jump so quickly when the leaves are examined that they are difficult to capture, and they often escape identification as the cause of the injury.

The best-known control for tobacco flea beetles, when they occur in the plantbed, is a spray consisting of a solution of lead (paste) at the rate of 1 pound to 10 gallons of water, or arsenate of lead (powdered) or arsenate of lime at the rate of 1 pound to 20 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted with powdered arsenate of lead or arsenate of lime mixed with finely sifted wood ashes at the rate of 1 pound of poison to 4 pounds of ashes. The number of times it will be necessary to spray will depend on several factors, such as the amount of water necessary, etc. All beds should be watched closely, and as soon as small holes are again noticed, the treatment should be repeated.

A control of the beetle at this point accomplishes two important results: it insures a crop of good strong plants and also destroys the beetle so it cannot attack the plants later in the fields.

O MAGIC Nights beneath the Moon



where eyes
meet eyes
beneath the
Southern Cross

WHILE MUTED STRINGS are plucked, the tap of heels move to a Spanish rhythm . . . skirts swirl and bangles glitter in the light, as eyes meet eyes. . . Romance is very as the moonlight and the stars of the Southern Cross look down.

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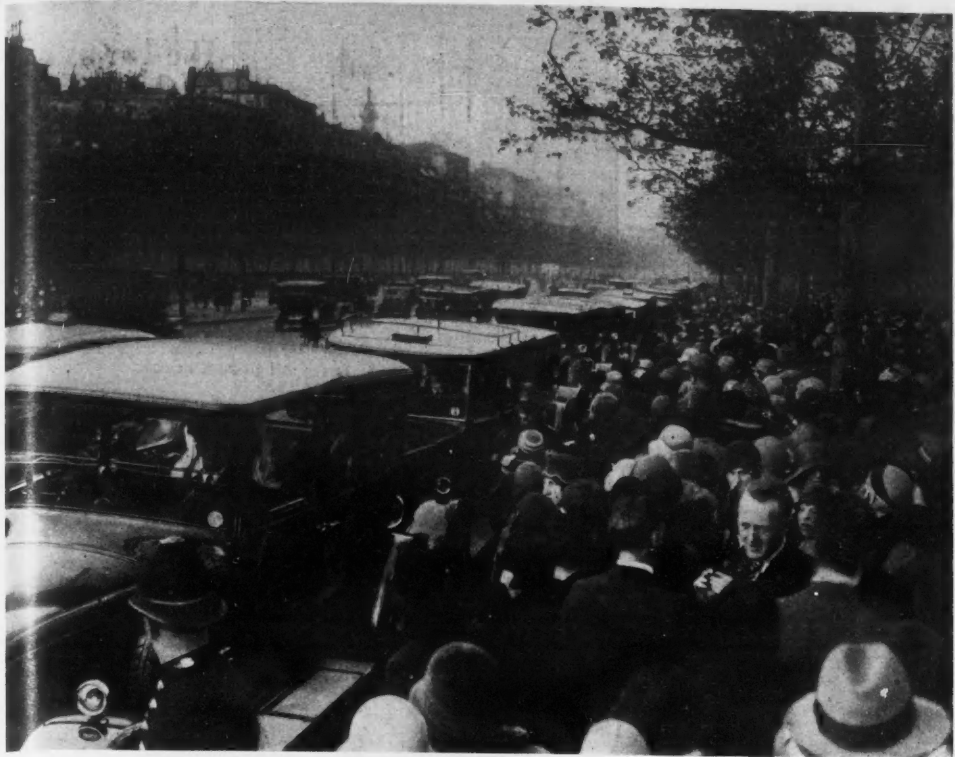


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WAITING TO BE PRESENTED: A TYPICAL SCENE

The long line of waiting cars in the Mall on the occasion of the court presentation on May 14th. This is in the nature of a preliminary presentation in which the fortunate ones are subjected to a critical examination by the populace.

Matters of Bridge

No Trump Play

BY HENRY LAWSON

WE HAVE already made some general observations regarding the estimation of the hands following the exposure of the dummy hand. From this point on, we will deal more and more particularly with definite hands and examples of typical holdings which require a definite system of play.

Not long ago the following hand was dealt to a player of more than average ability. He himself was the dealer and this was the hand:

Spades—King, eight, five, four
Hearts—Ace, Jack, nine, two
Diamonds—Ace, eight, four, three
Clubs—Jack.

The dealer noted a count of thirteen points on his hand and no particularly promising suit bid and called One No Trump. Some people might argue that with a singleton Club and a hand gone too strong for No Trump the call should be One Heart. There is certainly a bid in the hand and the only choice is between one in Hearts or one in No Trump, unless the Vanderbilt convention or some other bidding convention is used. Personally I agree with the One No Trump.

The dealer's partner jumped the bid to three No Trump where it held without any other bidding. The opening card was the five of Diamonds. Dummy then exposed the following hand.

Spades—Ace, nine, six, two
Hearts—King
Diamonds—King, seven, six
Clubs—Ace, ten, nine, six, three.

Declarer then had an opportunity of estimating the value of the combined hands. The numerical value of the combined suits in order of length was as follows, Spades—eight, Diamonds—seven, Clubs—six, and Hearts—five. The Diamond suit has been opened by his opponent to his left so he very accurately places four Diamonds with two honours in the hand to his left. With the third missing honour to his

right it is obvious to declarer that he will lose two tricks in Diamonds after making his two top honours.

Counting up his tricks, Declarer can see seven tricks to be made by leading out his winning cards. Where to make up the other two tricks for his bed of three is the problem. He notes that the greatest length of the combined hands is in Spades and estimates that the two high leads in that suit will strip the opponent's holdings down to a point where the third lead of Spades will clear the suit, thus setting up one extra Spade trick. This, he figures, will make up one trick of the two extra tricks required to make the contract. The other trick must be obtained in either Clubs or Hearts. The singleton King of Hearts in Dummy makes it difficult to manipulate the Heart suit and it is very short in any case, only five in the two hands. It looks dangerous so he decides to open the Club suit and make his extra trick there.

The first trick is won in declarer's own hand, the ten of Diamonds from the third hand forcing him to play his Ace. He then leads his Jack of Clubs up to the Ace, ten, nine in Dummy. If this card is covered by the player on his left he will come up with the Ace and lead the ten to bring out the other high honour thus making the nine good in Dummy. If the Jack is not covered by either King or Queen by second hand, then he will let it go to third hand, thus removing either King or Queen. Then when he gets in again as he must do immediately, he will lead the Ace and ten from Dummy, setting up the nine for the needed trick.

However, somewhat to the astonishment of Declarer, neither adversary shows an honour and the Jack wins the trick. The declarer considers the situation again. He is not just sure what the Club situation is but he is suspicious that it is bad. However,

he tells himself, brightening up, that he has filched the Club trick that he needed and that all that is now necessary is to set up the Spade trick and make the contract of three No Trump.

Declarer therefore leads his two high Spades only to discover to his mortification that there were four originally in the hand to his right and that this hand still retains the Queen and Jack. Not only is there no hope of making the extra trick in Spades but he has set up two tricks in the hand to his right. He now can see two losing Diamonds and two losing Spades with the Club situation shaky and the Hearts the only hope.

As his last resource then, he leads the King of Hearts from Dummy to clear the way for a chance to finesse in Hearts should he get the Heart lead from either opponent. He must now let the other side in as it would be an error to open up the Club suit again at this stage. He sees a good chance of forcing a Heart lead from the hand on his left or if not a Heart then the lead must be a Club after the Diamonds are played as the hand has refused the Spades. So he plays his high Diamond from the Dummy hand and follows it with another Diamond, thus putting the hand to his left in.

This hand then promptly makes the remaining Diamond trick and leads a Club. The ten is played from Dummy and the King wins in the third hand. This hand now plays out the two good Spades and follows them with the eight of Hearts. Declarer is now down one trick and in an effort to hold his losses to one trick, finessses the Heart lead, as indeed he had played to do. The Queen makes on his left, thus setting the contract two tricks, as the hand on the left must now lead either a Club or a Heart either of which allows Declarer to take the remaining trick.

Now this hand is a sure three No Trumper. The Declarer made two bad mistakes in his reasoning. First, with a singleton showing in each of the two hands before him he should have been on the lookout for further peculiarities of distribution and never have counted on setting up the fourth Spade. Second, he should never have overlooked the trick possibilities of the Club suit. In this suit he had in the two hands the Ace, Jack, ten, and nine. Against him were King and Queen. By continuing with this suit he was sure of at least two tricks, but on the other hand the chances are he would only lose two, the King and Queen. Further the chances of setting up the fifth card in a suit are much greater than the chances of setting up a fourth card.

The hand should play as follows: After seeing the Jack of Clubs go round and win, Declarer should immediately go over to the King of Hearts in Dummy. It should be quickly noted that it will require three entries into Dummy to make that last Club. There are just exactly three re-entry cards in Dummy.

Winning the third trick with the King of Hearts, declarer then takes the fourth with the Ace of Clubs. Each opponent plays a Club, making seven played to date. The ten of Clubs is then led from Dummy, the King is played by second hand. Declarer discards a second Spade and the fourth hand also plays a Club. The Club situation is now cleared up as ten have been played, there are still two Clubs on the table so that the Queen must fall on the next lead of Clubs.

From the right of Declarer the Diamond lead now follows, Dummy winning with the King. The small Club is taken by the Queen of Clubs on the left of Declarer. This hand then makes two Diamond tricks. Declarer

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by I. MILLER



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has now lost four tricks but the remainder of the tricks are his without any finessing or other doubtful play. Had the Hearts been led originally the second lead should be a small Club from the Dummy. This will ensure the same result. One of the most interesting features of this hand, was the number of re-entries necessary in the Dummy hand. From the defensive point of view it shows one how important it is to remove the re-entry cards from Dummy whenever possible when Dummy shows a five card suit.



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Miss Betty Watson in her car, waiting to be presented to their Majesties on May 14th.

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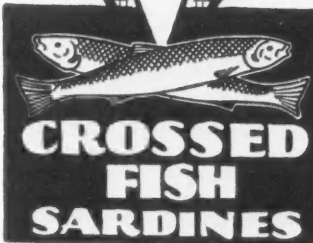
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Cold Meat**

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**HOUSE AND HOME
WALLPAPERS: PERIOD AND MODERNISTIC**

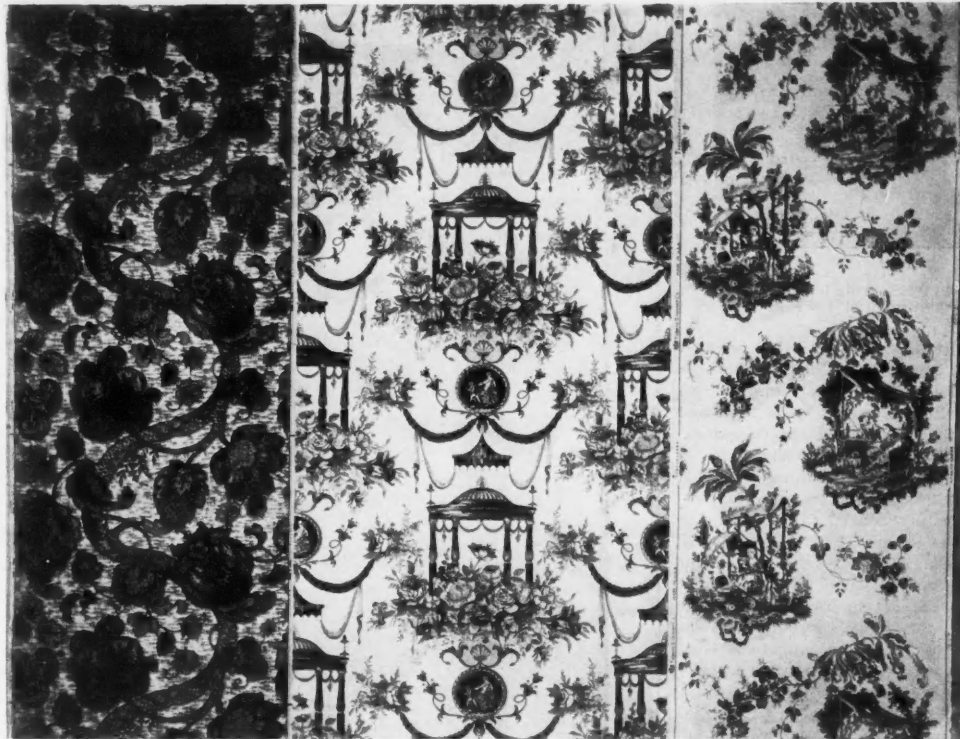
By F. L. DeN. SCOTT

AT LAST the magic wand of Period Design has touched wall paper. Interest which has been manifested in furniture and fabrics has been diverted to the wall which is now demanding for itself that authenticity of design which has long been considered the *sine qua non* in other phases of Period decoration. Period wall paper is in vogue again.

For several decades the wall has been the most neglected feature of the scheme, despite the fact that it is the largest single item of the room. The effort and care expended on other de-

panelling or mouldings have an interest all their own, or whose architectural qualities are such as to render further embellishment redundant. Many types of wall paper copy or endeavor to replace wood panels or plaster effects. This has been forced upon it and is unfortunate, for no matter how cunning the copy, it can never rank equally with the original and should be used only when economy is the guiding factor. Wall paper has now attained a position where it may be used in its proper form and environment, consequently it is de-

cernism was born in Munich and flowered in an exhibition in Leipzig during the first decade of the present century. It was not popular and in the interests in war and military activities the new movement died down. About 1921 the other nations began to adapt the idea to their respective environments with the result that we had French Modernistic, English Modernistic, and others—all based on the same ideal but with different interpretations as might have been expected from people of widely varying temperaments. The English is the most com-



WALLPAPERS OF PERIOD DESIGN
First panel, Jacobean; second panel, Empire; third panel, French pastoral. XVIII century.
—Photo courtesy Robt. Simpson Co.

tails seem to have left the mind impoverished and the imagination stultified, for apparently the ultimate goal was reached when a paper was hung which did not scream or clash and which was not quite drab enough to entirely overwhelm the whole. Neutral has long been the cry and monotony the result. Now Period wall paper, in the modern manner, has made its debut.

Everywhere now is felt the demand for accuracy of form and colour in design; and we find in the new wall papers the same deft sureness of mastery in design and colour as are to be had in reproductions of Period furniture and fabrics. No longer do lovely pieces of Queen Anne or stately Georgian sit sadly against a dead and uninspiring wall, or the delicate intricacies of Louis XVI writhe before a blank monotony. Colour and interest, design and authenticity are now to be had in great variety. Wall paper has come into its own. Even that last refuge of the artistically impoverished—the stucco wall or painted plaster—has been beaten on its own ground by paper which first copied then improved on it. Wall paper has come to stay.

Look back to the great periods and you find no lack of interest and the plainness associated with the painted wall is found only in rooms where the

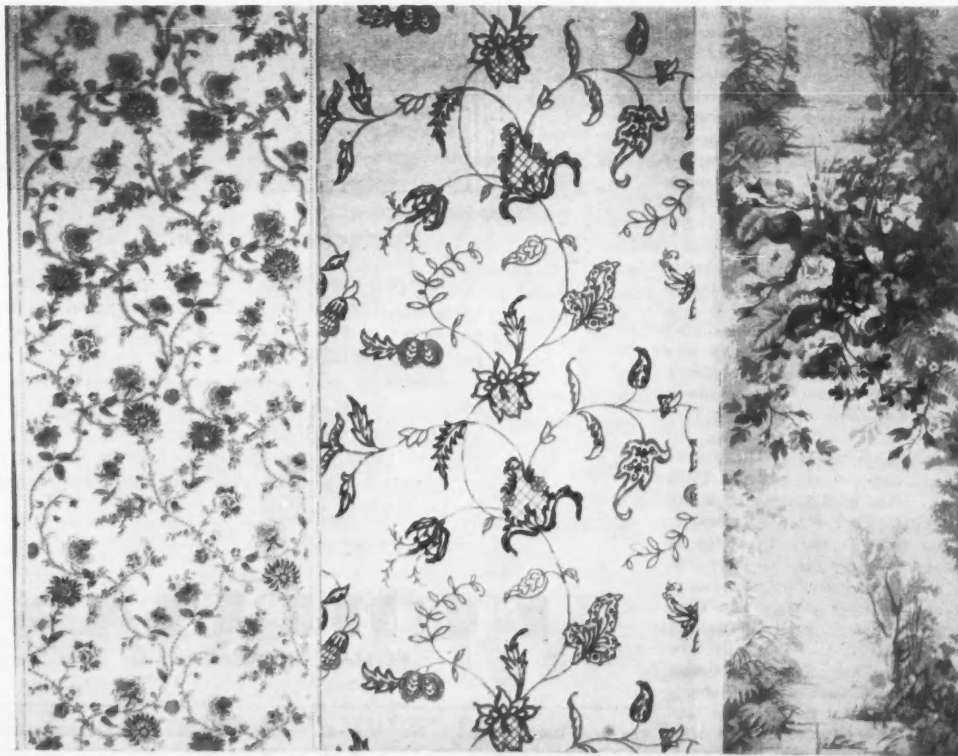
veloping in its own sphere practically artistically.

It is becoming more and more the fashion in interior decoration to treat walls as a definite factor in the decorative scheme rather than, as in the past, merely a background for furniture and accessories. In the average house the character of the room was determined by the furniture alone; the rugs were Oriental or imitation Oriental; the walls were entirely without character; the draperies were rich heavy damasks or velvets. When you went into a room you glanced at the chairs and without even knowing that the walls were there, you murmured politely, "Oh, you've a Queen Anne room. How charming!" Nowadays you go into a room which has quite nondescript furniture and after seeing the walls and draperies, you say "Oh, you've gone modernistic. How interesting!" It is the walls nowadays which establish the character of the room.

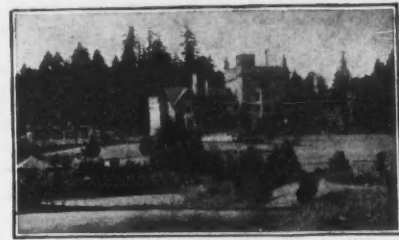
LITTLE as we realise it, it is the much slandered Modern Art which has finally aroused us from the lethargy into which we had sunk as regards this branch of decorative art. And it is the German Modernistic school that we have to thank particularly for our increasing awareness of mural treatments. The school of Mo-

fortable and restrained of the lot; the French the most eccentric and spectacular; the Viennese the most sophisticated; the German perhaps the most flamboyant and colourful, yet with a suggestion of the mechanistic in conception. The German Modernistic art is essentially architectural which is not surprising when we consider that its greatest authorities have been and are architects. It is a most orderly art mechanised to a high degree, static without being any the less vital. The Germans did less with furniture design than with the applied arts and the most successful phase of the whole movement in Germany is manifested in the wall papers. German papers are to-day incomparable for colour, for vivid and arresting, though not outré, designs; for texture. The secret of German washable papers has baffled other nations: it gives a depth, a softness and mellowness with which the ordinary varnished papers, with their hard, shiny surfaces cannot compare. Many of these papers possess the additional advantage of being sun-proof.

To the Germans walls seemed an excellent medium for colour harmonies and for the high spot of interest. The whole idea of the Modernistic Movement is the expression of the dynamic elements of life: colour; rhythm; motion; intense aliveness. In-



WALL PAPERS OF PERIOD DESIGN
First panel, Georgian Colonial; second panel, Modernized Jacobean; third panel, Queen Anne (note chintz effect).
—Photo courtesy Robt. Simpson Co.



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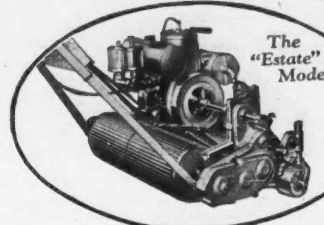
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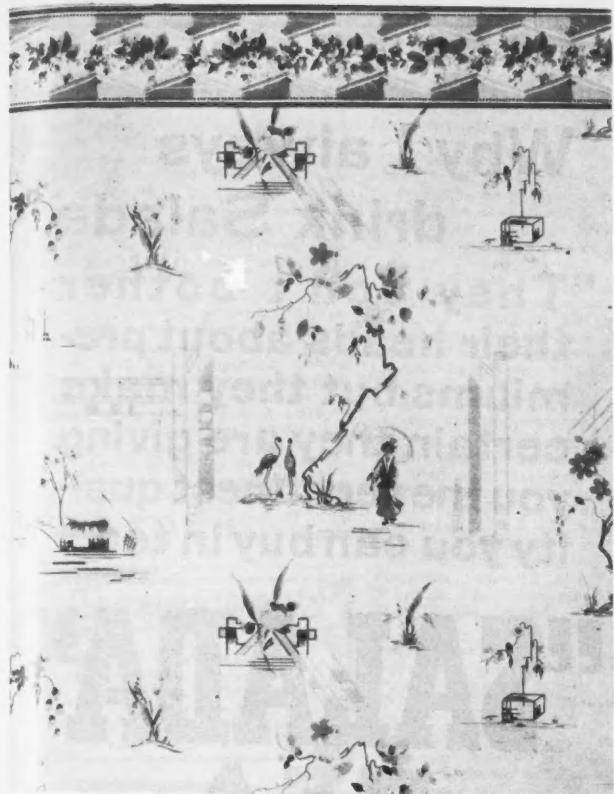
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WALLPAPERS OF PERIOD DESIGN
Modernized version (Canadian made) of Japanese art.
—Photo courtesy Staunton's Ltd.

terior decoration in any or all phases cannot be dissociated from life. More so even than literature, it reflects the spirit of contemporary times. It is therefore not to be wondered at that in this day of speed, a higher general standard of living making possible a wider appreciation of colour and rhythm, better general health than civilized people have enjoyed since the Greece of Pericles, our applied arts today pay tribute to the aforesaid dynamic forces. The Germans were the first to acknowledge this in tangible form; the French took up the idea and capitalized it in their "Exposition des Arts Decoratifs" of 1925.

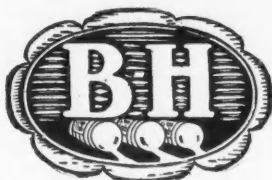
The significant contribution of the German School to modern interior decoration is not merely the actual type of papers which they are making, but the realization of the importance of wall schemes in the room of character. It is no exaggeration to say that this idea has revolutionized the whole art of interior decoration in the home. We choose papers to-day with two ideas in mind: in the creation of a Period room we ask "Is it historically accurate?" and as a corollary to this or as a major consideration if there is no question of Period atmosphere "Does it contribute as much as it should to the decorative value of the room as a whole?"

NOW while the Germans have been forging ahead with their Modernistic designs, the English have adapted the idea to Period papers. The Americans, with typical commercial acumen are following both wings of the movement. It is highly probable that since there is no German period comparable with Spanish, Italian, the diverse styles seen in English and French, this Modernistic movement may be known eventually as the "German Period." Both the English and the French have glorious traditions in the decorative world so that they are perhaps less wildly enthusiastic about new forms. For this reason English wall paper designers are more concerned about providing harmonious backgrounds for their valued heirlooms than about making something quite new which will require new furniture and entirely new schemes. The Germans want everything new

from the ground up; the English want to provide for what they now have. This is a rough generalization and like all generalization has exceptions, but this is the kernel of the theory of Modernism in different countries.

An excellent example of the modern English method is shown in two papers illustrated. One, a pure Jacobean is copied from an actual specimen of needlework, and is easily recognized. Its companion is a modernized form of the same design. Notice how much lighter and more graceful this paper is. Whereas the first paper would demand a large apartment, with high ceiling, massive furniture and carpets of heavy, rich character—an actual room of the Jacobean period, the modernized version takes account of smaller rooms, our desire for light and air and easy movement, our lighter furniture, our preference for lighter-weight materials: gay chintz, artificial silks, novelty materials for upholstery and draperies. At the same time, the paper is authentic, absolutely authentic and would associate most appropriately with Jacobean furnishings of the lighter type.

Another paper shows a copy of a quaint old chintz. This we use primarily in Queen Anne rooms. Chintz and chintz designs are typical of the period when they were first being introduced by the East India trading companies. Pepys bought one for his wife's study. They were so much the rage that no wealthy Englishman would be without one room, at least, hung with "that thin cotton material they are calling 'chintz'"—an excerpt taken from a diary of the period. Although this material was introduced throughout Europe, it was not so popular in other countries, partly because the flower-loving Englishman had a natural appreciation for such materials, partly because other countries, tried, for commercial reasons to prohibit the import of cotton fabrics: in France the Gobelin tapestry works were under royal patronage, as were the silk factories; the city-states of Italy supported home industries. In damp, chilly Holland the stolid Dutch did not fancy the gay, flippant, crisp chintz which in truth, would have been out of place with muddy dykes and chilling rains. To this day, a



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piece of chintz brings to mind a picture of quiet English drawing-rooms opening on well kept lawns and trim flower beds.

Leading wall paper manufacturers have a staff of artists whose business it is to design authentic period papers. Queen Elizabeth's passion for pansies, which she caused to be embroidered on her linen, painted on the royal dinner service, designed in her jewelry, feature a paper which is peculiarly Elizabethan. The stiff, conventionalized white and red rose of the Tudors served as inspiration for another paper for period rooms.

In some cases the papers are copied from carving, from needlework as mentioned, from very old papers (the oldest paper in England is a fragment of one used by the grandmother of Henry VIII) from fabrics, from architecture, finally from historical records.

Those papers peculiarly adapted to Adam furniture drew inspiration from architecture for the brothers Adam were primarily architects. The discovery of the buried cities (Pompeii and Herculaneum) aroused enthusiasm for Roman art of the Greek type which led the Adam brothers to bring out motives simple and severe in line. In France the classic revival reached its height in Directoire which in turn gave place to the gaudiness of the Empire.

A paper which is eminently suitable for Empire rooms is illustrated. Note the classic motives and medallions, the figures suggestive of Greek mythology, but combined with the voluptuous tropical flowers of Corsica and the embellishing garlands and festoons. This paper is developed in the bright, somewhat crude colours favored by the Bonaparte family and would be overwhelming in a small or ordinary room. It would make a beautiful and splendid ball room.

WALL paper was never very popular in France where curiously enough, it was not one of the arts fostered by royalty. The bourgeoisie and the very minor nobility in the smaller chateaux used it long before it was adopted in court circles, certainly but there are fewer French wall papers. The French pastoral illustrated was copied from a fabric designed for Madame de Pompadour and developed in the toile for which France is celebrated. It is a charming paper in which the effect is of rather quiet, faded colours which make it a wise choice for bed-rooms or reposeful rooms where insistent patterns must be avoided.

A Colonial paper which suggests the
(Continued on Page 23)

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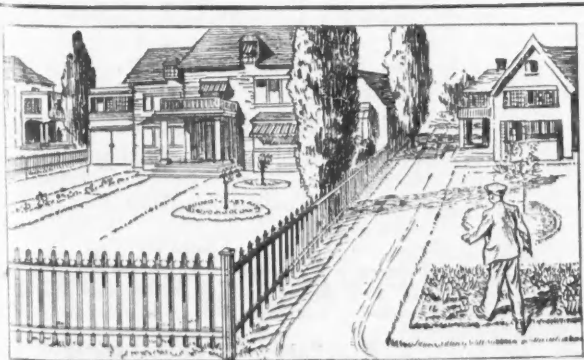
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Mrs. D'Eyncourt Strickland is again
in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Mrs. Agar Adamson is again at her
place in Port Credit after a sojourn in
England and Scotland with Miss Louie
Jones, who returned to Toronto with
Mrs. Adamson.

The marriage of Miss Grace Taylor,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H.
Taylor, to Mr. Campbell Humphrey, Jr.,
son of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Hum-
phrey, Foxbar Road, Toronto, took
place on Saturday of last week, May
24, in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell
Humphrey were in Chicago for the
marriage of their son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Patterson, of
Woodstock, Ont., who have been abroad
for some time, were passengers return-
ing to Quebec in the S.S. Empress of
Scotland.

Mrs. Campbell Macdonald, of To-
ronto, and her sister-in-law, Miss
Minnie Macdonald, leave this week to
spend the summer in England, and will
join Col. and Mrs. Victor Sifton, of
Toronto, in London for the Press Con-
ference.

Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, of Toronto, is
visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Meikle in
Westport, Lake Champlain.

Mrs. H. Patterson and Mrs. Strachan
Ince, of Toronto, sailed this week in
the S.S. Montcalm for England where
they will spend the summer.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

The final day of the races at the Woodbine, Toronto, was greatly enjoyed by a vast number of spectators who joined a holiday feeling to that of their pleasure in the great sport. The Woodbine and surroundings were beautiful, the day fine but cool, and winter coats sheltered the many smart women in the Members' Enclosure from the cool but bracing breeze. The band of the Queen's Own Rifles played throughout the afternoon and added much to the enjoyment of the afternoon. The presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross and party from Government House gave distinction to the afternoon. Mrs. Ross was charming in brown, Mrs. Donald Ross in delphinium blue and Miss Susan in brown with fox fur. Other well known people included the president of the Jockey Club and Mrs. Dymont, Mrs. Landry, of Montreal; Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Lady Kingsmill and Miss Diana Kingsmill, of Ottawa, Major and Mrs. Palmer Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Nathanson, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. George Beadmore, Mr. Alfred Beadmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa; Colonel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall, General and Mrs. Hogarth, Mrs. Dratten, of London, England; Colonel W. F. Eaton, Major and Mrs. Osler, of Bronte; Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ivey, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mrs. John Cruso, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Hon. F. H. and Mrs. Philippen, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Johnston, Mrs. Innes, of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Heighington, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. C. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fleming, Mrs. Roy Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. D. C. Durland, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Mrs. J. Coarde Taylor, Mrs. William Hendrie, of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Miles, Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Major and Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Bolte, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cameron, Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, Mrs. Hugh Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDougald, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McAulay, Mrs. Dwight Turner, Mrs. Alfred Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Miss Cathrine Proctor, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Forbes, Major and Mrs. Eric Armour, Mrs. Reginald Watkins, Mr. R. J. Christie, Mrs. John Macdonald, Miss Cummings, of Buckingham, Quebec; Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Judge Morson, Mrs. Fielding Biggar, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Finucane, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Miss Charity Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ganong, Miss Eleanor Seagram, Colonel and Mrs. Albert Poupore, Mrs. Frank Stone, Mrs. Herbert Maynard, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Percival Leadley, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. James Grace, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Miss Frieda Laidlaw, Mrs. R. L. Mann, Mr. Norman Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLeod, Miss Anne Bastedo, Mrs. A. K. Heming, Mrs. Charles Sheard, Mrs. Mellon, of Montreal; Mr. George Wilson, Mrs. J. F. Robertson, Mrs. C. A. Davies, Miss Lillian Lee, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Miss Oakley, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. James Bain, Mrs. Leslie Sans.



A ROYAL BIRTHDAY
Her Majesty Queen Mary, who celebrated her 63rd birthday on May 26th.

Michie, Mr. Frank Moulson, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Mr. R. Home Smith, Mr. C. O. Stillman, Mr. George Wilson, Mr. Geo. H. Ross, Col. D. M. Robertson, Capt. E. W. Haldenby.

Among notable visitors to the Woodbine, Toronto, last Tuesday were Hon. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and his niece, Miss MacKenzie, who left the same night for the West. While on their brief visit to Toronto they were the guests at Government House of the Hon. W. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross. The latter, very smart in black chiffon, black coat and hat. Miss Isobel Ross in brown and yellow and Miss Susan in pastel green, accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Miss MacKenzie to the Woodbine, and Mrs. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, was of the Government House party.

The engagement is announced of Laura, only daughter of Mrs. Fraser and the late Mr. J. H. Fraser, of Regina, Saskatchewan, to Mr. Harold Willett Stewart, son of the late Dr. and Mr. J. D. Stewart, of Toronto. The marriage will take place in the Metropolitan United Church, Regina, on Saturday afternoon, June 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian I. Piggott, the latter formerly Miss Helen Mackenzie, niece of the Hon. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, have been spending their honeymoon at Crathie Castle, Crathie, Aberdeen, Scotland, the residence of Sir James and Lady Burnett, of Leys, before taking up residence near Ascot, Berks, England.

Miss Dionyse Rochereau de la Sabliere, of Jarvis Street, Toronto, was the hostess of a delightful picnic on Saturday of last week at Les Vans Chalk Farm, Consul and Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere's summer place. The guests included, Miss Helen and Miss Mary Turner, the Misses McPhedran, Miss Naomi Anglin, Miss Eleanor Snel-

grove, Miss Helen McCrea, Miss Hope Gracey, Mr. Adrian Anglin, Mr. John Ainsley, Mr. Danvers Gracey, Mr. Gontran Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mr. Henri de la Myre, Mr. Favrieau, Mr. John Kelly and Mr. Basil Plunkett.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. MacKay, of Toronto, left on Thursday of this week to sail for England and France.

Mrs. Strachan Ince, of Toronto, left on Thursday of this week for England where she will spend the summer. During Mrs. Ince's sojourn abroad her daughter will be with Mrs. Ince's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Drynan, of Lowther Avenue.

The Street Fair in Devonshire Place, Toronto, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week will be a picturesque and amusing event. The executive, who are deeply interested in the success of the fair, are Mrs. C. B. Cleveland, chairman; Mrs. John Lash, Mrs. Mortimer Lyon, president of the committee; Mrs. G. Frank McFarland and Mrs. F. K. Morrow. Some of the departments of the fair include community dancing, tea gardens, both Italian and Russian, boxing, side shows, and all manner of amusing stunts done by clever performers. If fine weather prevails the Street Fair will be one of the most amusing and delightful social events of the season. Some of those taking part or assisting at the booths are, Miss Susan Ross, Mrs. Burton Harris, Colonel G. Frank McFarland and Mr. Elwood Hughes, Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Miss June Warren, Mrs. Harry Beatty, Mrs. G. G. Glennie, Miss Frances Gurney, Miss Cicely Baldwin, Miss Katharine Scott, Mrs. H. R. Phipps, Mrs. Barwick Holland, Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, Mrs. Dawson Delamere, Mrs. James McLeod, Mrs. Loosemore, Mrs. W. B. Woods, Mrs. F. K. Morrow, Miss Mildred Graydon, Mrs. Stanley Ryerson, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. Reginald Pellatt and Mrs. James Snydam have charge of the dancing and Mrs. A. J. C. Proctor of the Italian Garden.

The marriage of Olive Helen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Doan, of Toronto, to Mr. John Lawson Hart, son of Dr. and Mrs. John S. Hart, of Toronto, was solemnized on Thursday, May 22, in the beautiful chapel of Knox College, University of Toronto, by the Rev. Roy Frid. Palms and four and tall standards holding quantities of lovely flowers decorated the altar. The charming bride, who was given away by her father, wore traditional white satin, in princess style, with long train. Her tulle veil was arranged in cap effect with a band of the lace caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower of lily-of-the-valley and butterfly roses. Her attendants were Mrs. W. K. Doan, matron of honor, Miss Amy Essery, Miss Evelyn Creed and Miss Jeanne Baxter, bridesmaids. They made as they preceded the bride up the aisle, a pretty picture in their rainbow chiffon frocks, Mrs. Doan in green, the others in mauve, pink and pale yellow. Their hats of erin matched their gowns, and they carried bouquets of mauve lilacs and yellow roses. Dr. Hager Hetherington was best man, and the ushers, Mr. Warren Doan, brother of the bride, and Mr. Lawson McCullough. A reception was held afterwards at the University Women's Club, on St. George Street, where Mrs. Doan, mother of the bride, received with the bridal party wearing a gown of powder blue lace, with matching mohair hat and bouquet of butterfly roses. Mrs. Hart, mother of the bridegroom, was in flowered chiffon in mauve tones, with hat of mohair and bouquet of Pernet roses. After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Hart will live in Nanaimo, B.C.

Mrs. E. G. Patterson, of Côte des Neiges Road, is again in Montreal after a visit in Ottawa where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Gualin.

The marriage of Miss Isobel Patterson Minnes, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Arnott Minnes and of Mrs. Minnes, of Kingston, to Mr. John Foss Plow, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Plow, of Westmount, has been arranged to take place on Saturday afternoon, June 14, at half-past five o'clock at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Kingston.



MRS. PRIMROSE
Wife of Dr. Alexander Primrose, C.B., President of the Toronto Association of Occupational Therapy. Mrs. Primrose is much interested in the work of this Association and in the success of the Street Fair held in Devonshire Place in aid of its funds.

—Photo by Charles Aylett.

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drink Salada**
"They don't bother
their heads about pre-
miums but they make
certain they are giving
you the very finest qual-
ity you can buy in tea."

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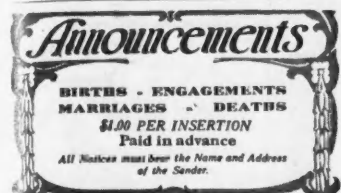
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Inquire at your nearest Hardware Store for our free booklet "Creating a Lawn of Beauty," or clip this advertisement and mail it, with your name and address, to Taylor-Forbes, Guelph, Ont.

Mrs. A. E. Beck, of Toronto, was a hospitable tea hostess on Sunday afternoon to a large number of friends, and received in a smart gown of black chiffon combined with blue in turquoise shade and wore turquoise earrings. Red roses with white lilac made attractive the tea table at which Mrs. Barry German, Mrs. Walker Bell, Mrs. Claude Hill and Mrs. Charles Temple presided. Mrs. Beck's guests included, Major-General Victor Williams and Mrs. Williams, Mr. C. A. Bogart, Mr. George Boardman, M.F.H., Major-General and Mrs. Elmsley, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dymont, Major and Mrs. Percy Arnoldi, Mrs. Landry, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr Cronyn, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Ross McKee, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Mrs. Bruce Morrison, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mr. and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mrs. Beverley MacInnes, Colonel Claude Hill, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Stephen Howard, Mr. W. Boulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miles, of Toronto, entertained most enjoyably at a luncheon on Saturday of last week before the races, in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Ross McKee, of New York.



BIRTHS
Born—On May 19th, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. E. C. A. Crawford, 701 St. Clair Avenue, Niagara Falls, Canada, a son.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. E. W. Trent announces the engagement of his only daughter Edith Frances, to Mr. Richard Alexander Stewart, son of Professor and Mrs. L. B. Stewart of Toronto. The marriage to take place on June the 28th, at Grace Church on-the-hill.

The engagement is announced of Mary Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. McNeely of Carleton Place, Ontario, to Mr. Arthur Rogers, Esq., barrister of Toronto, Ontario, son of the late Joseph McK. Rogers, Esq., K.C., and Mrs. Rogers, the marriage to take place early in June.

The engagement is announced of Louise, youngest daughter of the late H. J. D. Cooke, Barrister, Goderich, Ontario, and of Mrs. Cooke, Toronto, to Mr. John Anderson, Windsor, son of Mrs. Anderson and the late L. J. Auston, of Brighton, Ontario. Marriage to take place the latter part of June.

To announce the engagement of Dorothy Beatrice Isabel, daughter of Lieut. Col. C. H. Rogers, O.B.E., and Mrs. Rogers, whose marriage to James W. Howard, of Belleville, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howard, will take place this summer at "Woodside" Grafton, Ontario.

MARRIAGES
Dr. and Mrs. A. Oaks of Preston, Ontario, announce the marriage of their daughter Isabel Mary, to Wm. H., son of Mrs. Graham and the late James W. Graham of St. Marys, on Saturday, May 17th, at Guelph.

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Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points. To Hang up Pictures, New Windows—Front Packets show our two sizes. Sold Everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

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The price is within your means!

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Telephone AD. 5972
Agents Wanted Everywhere

\$435.00
Completely Installed

The price is within your means!

Mrs. Gordon Balfour, of Toronto, is entertaining a house party this week at her summer place at Roche's Point. Mrs. Balfour's guests include, Mrs. Albert Poupour, Mrs. Harold Scandrett, Mrs. Lyman Henderson, Mrs. Geoffrey Mills, Miss Laura Pettit, Mrs. S. Suydam, Mrs. Howard Heintzman, Mrs. John Chipman and Mrs. E. Bickle.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett H. Barker are returning from their honeymoon spent in Bermuda, on Saturday of this week, and will be the guests of Mrs. L. S. Barker. Mrs. Barker was formerly Miss Phyllis Cockshutt, of Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, of Toronto, entertained at a small musicale on Friday of last week. Mr. Hambourg, Canada's great 'cellist, gave a fascinating and extremely interesting program of ultra-modern music.

Lady Baillie, of Toronto, is occupying her summer residence at Oakville.

Lady Kingsmill returned to Ottawa last week-end after several days spent in Toronto during the races, when she was the guest of her uncle, Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., at Chudleigh.

Mrs. Stenson Thompson is again in Hamilton, Ontario, after a visit to Montreal where she was the guest of Mrs. Lennox Black.

Mrs. John Barron, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week in honor of Mrs. Ralph Booth, of Bedford, London, England.

The prize giving and closing exercises in connection with Haverhill College, Toronto, will be held at half-past three o'clock on Monday, June 9, at 354 Jarvis Street.

The Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. F. A. Anglin have been the guests of the Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey, in Washington. The Chief Justice was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club in Washington on May 24.

Mrs. Philip du Moulin and Miss Anne du Moulin, of Kingston, are leaving this week for Vancouver, B.C., where they will attend the wedding of the former's son, Mr. Leonard du Moulin and Miss Kitty Tiffin, which takes place on June 25th. Little Miss Anne du Moulin will be a bridesmaid at the wedding of her brother.

Mrs. Barry German, of Toronto, is in Ottawa to attend the races at Connaught Park.

The engagement is announced of Miss Constance Helen Fraser, daughter of the late Mr. George Fraser, of New Glasgow, N.S., and of Mrs. Fraser, of Montreal, to Mr. Jeffrey C. Webster, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Webster, of Westmount. The marriage will take place quietly the latter part of June.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bain, of Winnipeg, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen Marjorie, to Mr. Reginald Henry Knott. The wedding will take place in St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, on June 14.

Mrs. Herbert Bruce, of Annandale, Lawrence Park, Toronto, was a dinner hostess on Thursday night of last week in honor of Lady Allan, of Montreal, who was in Toronto for the races.

Admiral Herbert Da Costa and Mrs. Da Costa were dinner guests of Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., at Chudleigh, Toronto, on Thursday of last week.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Governor General's Body Guard entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, of Toronto, on Thursday of this week at the Eglinton Hunt Club.

Miss Dionyse Rochereau de la Sabliere was the hostess of a jolly picnic on Saturday, the 24th, at Les Vans, Chalk Lake, Consul and Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere's summer house, where the latter spent the week-end. The guests included Miss Helen



MISS SYLVIA GRIER
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wyly Grier who is to be married in June.
—Photo by Elizabeth Dickson.

Ryan, Miss Gertrude McKeown, the Misses Helen and Mary Turner, Miss Naomi Anglin, Miss Helen McCrea, Miss Hope Gracey, Mr. Morrison Calvert, Mr. E. Sellen, Mr. Adrian Anglin, Mr. John Ainsley, Mr. Danvers Gracey, Mr. Gontran Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mr. Henri de la Myre Mora, Mr. Favrean and Mr. Douglas McRae.

Mrs. Mellon, of Montreal, has been a visitor in Toronto for the races, guest of Mrs. Reginald Watkins.

Miss Esther Williams, of Toronto, who has been spending two weeks in Paris, France, is again in London, England, where she has joined her mother, Mrs. S. J. Williams, of Kitchener and Toronto, at the Park Lane Hotel in Piccadilly. Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams will visit the Lake Country and later motor through Scotland.

Lady Parkin, of Toronto, recently sailed for England where she will spend several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, of Toronto, and their family, will leave early next month for their summer place at Shanty Bay.

The Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey were in Montreal last week from Washington, D.C., to attend the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, and were guests at the Ritz-Carlton until Friday, when they returned to Washington.

The Governor-General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon were guests of Col. Bartley Bull and Mr. Duncan O. Bull at Hawthorne Lodge, Brampton, on Thursday of last week, at luncheon. Col. Bull and Mr. Bull were assisted by their sisters, Mrs. Langford Robinson, of Hamilton, and Mrs. William Gibson, the former wearing a sports suit in rose with Leghorn hat, and Mrs. Gibson in a sand crepe gown, with picture hat in the same shade. The two tables in the dining-room were done with Madam Drex roses, delphinium, Russian status and gypsophila. The guests included, The Hon. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, General and Mrs. E. C. Ashton, Mrs. D. A. Dunlop.



MRS. WILLIAM EDMUND OSLER
The wedding of Miss Jessie O'Donnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Donnell, of Winnipeg, to Mr. William Edmund Osler, eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Hugh F. Osler of Winnipeg, took place May 10 in St. Ignace church, Winnipeg. Mr. Osler is a grandson of the late Sir Edmund Osler and Lady Osler of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Osler will spend their honeymoon abroad.
—Campbell Photo.



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These Blouses
for wear with
Smart Suits

ITALIAN PUNCH WORK

Traces out the design on a smartly tailored blouse of ivory flat crepe. Tiny silk-covered buttons emphasize the tailored effect. Sleeveless. It may be worn over or under the skirt. \$18.50.

TUCKED COLLAR AND JABOT

distinguish the smartest of hand made blouses of handkerchief linen. The front of the blouse is finely tucked, collar and jabot finished with hemstitched edge. Sleeveless. \$9.95.

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Favours for Bridal Attendants

The selection of these important tokens may be arranged in but a few minutes, for our displays abound with many smart accessories, delightfully suited to the occasion.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS
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Shriners, Lovers of Beauty, will delight in this Exquisite English Bone China...



This distinctive pattern — The Queen Mary — the choice of England's Queen, will enchant you. Flowers faithfully delineated, are beautifully set off by rich mazarine blue panels and hand traced burnished gold bullion. Four variations of the flower groups give unusual variety. What a happy way for visitors to utilize the \$100 custom's allowance!

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Limited
Jewellers
TORONTO
94-98 YONGE ST.

The Continental Shop has arranged a special showing of the beautiful Paragon patterns for this week. As English china tableware now comes into Canada duty free, prices are lower than ever before.

YOU WILL BE PACKING SOON

Week-ending in the country?
Motoring to the shore?
Travelling west or abroad?
Whichever way adventure beckons—you will soon be going. And wherever you go, you will plan to take the things you will need from day to day . . .

If you are wise, you will tuck into your bags the effective creams and lotions created by Helena Rubinstein to care for your skin during the exacting days of summer. Helena Rubinstein's code of loveliness prescribes *individually* for the blonde or brunette . . . the debutante, the young matron, the mature woman. Yet *each* suggested treatment embraces these "three steps of beauty", based upon the famous treatments given in Helena Rubinstein Salons throughout the world.

Correct Daily Care

1. Cleanse with *Pasteurized Face Cream* if your skin is normal or oily (1.00, 2.00). Use *Pasteurized Face Cream Special* if your skin is dry (1.00, 2.50).
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Are you one of the women who look in the glass and see the changes time is making in your skin, but do nothing about it? If you have sallowness, rashes, blackheads, moth patches, eczema, or other non-infectious skin troubles, you will find relief and a restoration of the skin to its former freshness and beauty by using our famous desquamating preparation—

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For over thirty years this preparation has been making friends by making women regain their youthful freshness of appearance. Write us for information or send \$1.00 and we will send you a bottle with full instructions for use at home. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, WARTS AND MOLES REMOVED BY ELECTROLYSIS. CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

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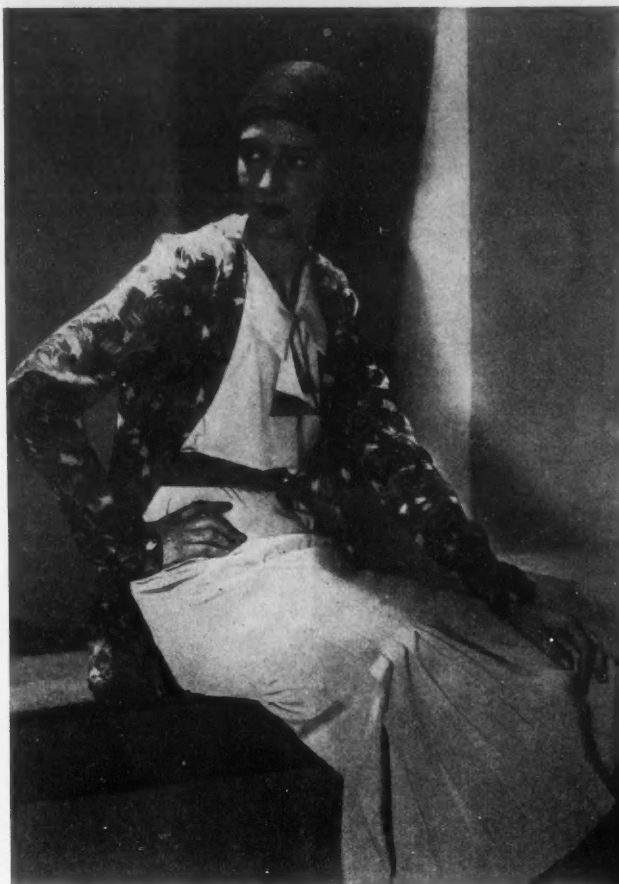
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Are you satisfied with what your mirror reflects? Does it show a skin clear, healthy and beautiful? Consistent use of Cuticura assures you such a satisfying reflection. Cuticura Soap is cleansing and antiseptic; Cuticura Ointment keeps the skin soft and smooth and the scalp healthy; Cuticura Talcum imparts a dainty and refreshing fragrance.

Sold everywhere. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, and 50c. Talcum 50c. Canadian Depot: J. T. Watt Company, Ltd., Montreal.



"LION'S MANE"

A smart ensemble—the dress is of eggshell crepe de chene and the jacket is in the "Lion's Mane" design. Note the high waistline and turned-over collar.

THE DRESSING TABLE

CONDUCTED BY ISABEL MORGAN

THERE'S a movement on foot. Our smartest people are taking up walking. It is such an invigorating exercise, and very efficacious in atoning for some of the extra calories that intruded themselves into that last heavenly luncheon. It is not at all uncommon for every member of the family to have a car—and so walking becomes smart. It's all very extraordinary.

A NEW piece of jewellery has just made its bow to Paris. It is neither necklace nor brooch, although it looks like one and serves in place of the other. A jeweled tie, it is called—a string of beads about a foot and a half long, without fastening or clasp of any kind. It is used to tie about a girdle or a cape or a lapel, and may merely be carried twisted around the fingers, like Oriental prayer beads.

One of the ways that Paris women use the jeweled tie, is to tie together the corners of a little chiffon cape, thrown around the shoulders of an evening gown. It appears in this fashion on a black evening gown at Maggy-Rouff's. Individual Parisiennes follow this same fashion by carrying an immense chiffon handkerchief and a jeweled tie in their fingers, and using them as shoulder capes during the dinner hours.

Emeralds, rubies and other valued gems are sometimes seen in these ties, though the current fad is for clear colorless stones—diamonds, white sapphires or white topaz.

WE HEAR that the young women of London's fashionable Mayfair are primarily responsible for the craze for one-color toilettes that harmonize with the wearer's eyes. These "all-alike" schemes mean that frock, shoes, stockings, cloak, fan, vanity bag and jewellery must all be of a tone. A blue-eyed blonde will start by choosing sapphires for her jewels and then proceed to match up everything she wears to that same deep, liquid blue of the gems. But it is not always as easy as that and experts in color blending are now a feature of the best beauty salons. Here is one diagnosis given by a beauty expert who is also an expert on color. Subject; tall, twenty-five, brunette with dark brown eyes; skin heavily sun bronzed from long holiday in the Mediterranean. Should wear an ivory white gown with cloak to match but lined with dull, silver brocade. Pearl necklace with diamond bracelets.

A woman of thirty summers whose fiery red hair makes her a conspicuous figure was told that her coloring demanded a dull, green dress with matching emeralds.

THE jacket is the darling of the mode—and such a versatile darling! In the evening it may be caped or it may be very, very short—as short in fact, as those little velvet beaded jackets and capes our grandmothers used to wear when they went to the opera. Paris is beginning to cast speculative glances



PEPLUM FLARE

A three-piece white wool Shantung fitted jacket suit which features the peplum flare.

at the "leg of mutton" sleeves of those days, and before long we shall in all probability be wearing jackets with a slight fullness introduced into the upper arm.

Isn't the development of a fashion a fascinating thing—and isn't it amusing how we almost inevitably come back to those fashions we used to smile at so tolerantly?

Speaking of jackets, at a recent smart wedding the bridesmaids wore white organdie gowns with turquoise velvetene jackets. That lovely color combination, brown and pink, were allied in a sport ensemble—the dress of pink crepe with touches of brown and the jacket of brown with touches of pink. When on or near the water, the jacket turns nautical, and takes unto itself navy blue pique, jersey or other fabrics and brass buttons and braid in a thoroughly sailor-like manner.

BLACK and silver is a decidedly unusual note for the dinner table. Nevertheless, it is not too bizarre to be in good taste. For the apartment or dining-room done in the advanced 1930 manner it is quite perfect. A hostess whose home is famous for the charm and perfection of its appointments used a silver grey tablecloth as background for black glass and silver lustre service plates.

Of course, for the formal dinner table, white damask is still the best choice. The "white" damask may be pure white, bleached white or subtle ivory or off-white tones if pure white is not desirable. The growing vogue for clear rock crystal stemware and for richer colors—ruby red, dark amethyst—where color is used at all for formal tables, and the smartness of the classic 18th century china patterns, make the white or off-white cloth especially good.

IT IS a day in which little details of costume loom large in the scheme of things sartorial. Consider the finger nails. It is not sufficient for them to be beautifully shaped and immaculately cared for. Oh, dear no. They must be accoutered, and by that is meant finished with one or other of the twelve shades of costume nail enamel that are now available. They are packed in boxes containing six shades and preparation for removing them in each. In one box there are pastel shades for

(Continued on next page)

Spun Gold
Fair hair becomes spun gold when washed with Evan Williams "Camomile", the safe Shampoo.
There is an Evan Williams Shampoo for every shade of hair at your druggist.
Imported from England
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FRAGRANT AND SAFE CREAM HAIR REMOVER

X-Bazin famous for 100 years, now appears as a delicately scented cream that dissolves unwanted hair rapidly, safely and without irritation . . . leaving the skin soft and smooth.

This fragrant, harmless Cream answers woman's problem of unsightly hair growth in the most perfect way . . . and actually retards regrowth. Obtainable everywhere . . . Quite inexpensive.

X-BAZIN
Cream of Powder
HAIR REMOVER
THE FORMULA OF DOCTOR XAVIER BAZIN PARIS

DELICIOUS...

Flavorful as

"HOME
MADE"



FRESH as new picked strawberries

TASTE the delicate, fresh flavor of Kraft Salad Dressing and you'll know instantly why it is fast becoming the favorite with housewives everywhere.

It's the closest thing to "home-made" Salad Dressing you can buy anywhere.

And it should be! For only the choicest pure ingredients, expertly blended by special process, combine to produce the rich, velvety smoothness of this new Kraft treat. Kraft Salad Dressing has no oily taste like most salad dressings you buy.

Besides, since Kraft Salad Dressing will keep for months, there is no waste. It's so economical that now you too can afford to make and serve tasty salads often with your meals and when you entertain.

Try some to-day. A large 12-ounce jar costs only 25 cents. Get it at your grocers.

KRAFT SALAD DRESSING



**GIVE WINTER-WEARY
FABRICS FRESH
SPRING COLOR
In a Twinkling
With Tintex!***

Upstairs and downstairs and in My Lady's Chamber—there are fabrics wearable and fabrics decorative that need new color to start the new spring season!

Tintex brings back the original color-bloom to faded fabrics of all kinds without muss or fuss.

Below are listed Tintex Products to bring new beauty to everything from lace-trimmed lingerie to drab drapes!

Select the proper kind of Tintex—read the directions on the box... You've never dreamed that home dyeing and tinting could be so easy, so quick, so perfect in colorful results.

—THE TINTEX GROUP—
Products for every Home-tinting and Dyeing Need
*Tintex Gray Box—Tints and dyes all materials.

Tintex Blue Box—For la-trimmed silks—tints the silk, lace remains original color.

Tintex Color Remover—Removes old color from any material so it can be dyed a new color.

Whitex—A bluing for restoring whiteness to all yellowed white materials.

At all drug, dept. stores and notion counters... 15¢

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CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS,
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Tender Gums ~
an unnecessary nuisance!

If your toothbrush "shows pink" turn to Ipana and massage!

THE greatest enemy of the gums, dentists will tell you, is our modern diet of soft and savory foods.

Back in the days when the human diet was coarser, gum troubles bothered few. Vigorous chewing encouraged a good circulation, made the gums hard and healthy. But in these days of soft food, our gums have become flabby and tender. They bleed easily. They invite disease and infection.

Naturally, you can't change your diet. But you can counteract the damage soft foods do to your gums.

Massage your gums. Massage stirs the circulation, builds up the gums to firm and rosy health.

How Ipana improves the effects of massage

Better still, massage your gums with Ipana Tooth Paste. After the regular cleaning of your teeth with Ipana, simply squeeze out some more Ipana and gently brush your gums.

For Ipana's especial virtue in massage is in its content of ziralol—a healing hemostatic widely used by dental specialists. And it is this ziralol content that enables Ipana to enlarge the effect of massage.

Make a full-tube trial of Ipana

The coupon offers you a ten-day tube of Ipana. But time is a factor in restoring the gums to health. So the better plan is to get a full-sized tube of Ipana from your druggist.

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TOOTH PASTE
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Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

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Watch Your Step

By MARIE-CLAIRE

ALMOST anyone who has much to do with fashions—who must read style reports, attend "style clinics" and be present at the seasonal collections of the big dress houses, must have occasional moments of revolt at the word, "new." How pleasant they must find it now and then deliberately to pull red rep curtains across the valuable violet rays of a very sunny window, move the aspidistra, lie down on a horse-hair sofa, and regard with complacency elastic-sided boots on their own feet.

Shoes are probably the only item of fashionable dress that never bore a woman. Perhaps because we Canadian and American women have such charming feet. They are better shaped, smaller, slimmer, and better shod than any feet in the world. Buy your hats and gowns in Paris if you can, your tweeds and knitted woolens in Scotland, your linens in Ireland, your house-furnishings of the moment in France and Germany—but come to America for your shoes. You will find more variety of styles and, what is more important, a greater variety of fittings. Widths from triple A to triple E and combination lasts with heels that vary in width as much as the vamp are native to America. We know that no shoe can look smart unless it fits beautifully. The few good shoes imported into this country are especially made abroad on American lasts.

Shoes were never more charming than they are to-day. No matter what the size or shape of your foot it can be fashionably as well as comfortably shod. The summer stocks are on display and the autumn styles already definitely established. Linen and shantung are the two outstanding materials for this summer. Linen ties with a Cuban heel in a biscuit colour are useful with heaps of summer clothes, and white linen ties and straps are tinted cleverly in all the good shops to match any costume—be it navy blue or pastel pink. The comfort and coolness of these not too closely woven fabric shoes must be tried to be appreciated—especially by women who have suffered from the heat of the fashionable reptile shoes of the last few years. Strap shoes in these same materials are often trimmed with a neutral coloured kid and are very good looking. New York is showing an immense number of punched shoes in all the beige and pastel shades and a very few white. They usually have a plain toe cap and strap or trim, the rest of the shoe being quite literally "shot full of holes." They are cool as Deauville woven sandals, and keep their shape admirably. For summer evening wear the smartest shoes are still of crepe-de-chine, moire, satin or faconné (a self brocade). These are pumps or delicately strapped sandals, dyed to match your frock.

It is rather interesting to learn that patent leather is to be shown again for the autumn, competing with the still popular and expensive reptiles. Ties and high cut pumps are for street wear, with the oxford an important style with autumn suits. Lizard of a very white variety lightly patterned with black and grey, will be used combined with

black kid a great deal. These should only be worn by a woman with a narrow foot since the light lizard vamp has a tendency to make the foot look wider than does the dark heel, and consequently clumsy. Buckles, too, are promised a new lease of life, and a modified colonial will be very smart in the autumn. Coloured shoes are never so much in evidence in the cold weather, but a new dark red, reminiscent of what was once called ox-blood, and navy blue are being shown by several of the best makers for autumn and winter.

There is a very old tale which tells of the birth of shoes, and runs something like this. A mighty savage King once took prisoner a youth who refused to be executed on the ground that he was too clever to waste so utterly. "What evidence can you give of it?" asked the King. "I can carpet the King's paths from one end of his estate to another in one night," said the youth. "Do it or die," said the King. The prisoner returned to court in the morning carrying a small bag. Kneeling he produced two leather shoes which he slipped on the King's feet. His Majesty smiled slowly, said simply, "You win," and made him his Liberal Prime Minister.

The Dressing Table

(Continued from Page 20)

light formal frocks, in the other deeper shades for the daytime and sport costume. Amusing, you'll agree.

LONG white gloves are somewhat of a problem when they must be worn for a very long time. Frequently they cause the palms of the hands to become slightly moist particularly if they fit rather tightly—as they must if they are to have that beautifully unwrinkled appearance

about the hand that is so much a part of their attraction.

The difficulty may be overcome by the application of a mild colorless deodorant to the palms before the gloves are put on.

THERE is a little secret about applying make-up that is really the foundation of the whole process—and the secret is "Applying every cosmetic evenly." One throws up one's hands in horror at the thought of rubbing face powder into the skin, but applauds the use of the fine camel's hair baby-brush for blending the powder on the skin. The powder pad touches the face and neck and leaves a tiny deposit of powder, and the brush is then used to blend this into perfect skin symphony. Now the correct tint of rouge is applied. Then the lips are attended to—and what a world of painstaking care should go into this part of the toilette! The lipstick should be applied, the color being evenly blended with the tip of the finger, and then the trick of blotting off all superfluous rouge. For this a perfectly fresh, new cleansing tissue is used, placed between the lips and the blotting neatly, evening and cleanly accomplished.

ONE of the most charming looking women seen in the smart throngs of the Members' Enclosure at the opening of the races at Woodbine Park, was an elderly woman whose hair was as white as the snows of the many winters she had seen. She was dressed in white from hat to shoes with the exception of the long mink scarf worn over her shoulders and falling almost to her knees.

THIS is the season when flower odors in perfumes come into their own. A heavy scent when used cleverly is sophisticated when accompanied by the formal fabrics of the winter evening gown, but now that we enter the season of filmy chiffons and flower shades, the light clear scents are delightful. The effect will be more subtle if all of the cosmetics



TWIN ENSEMBLE

Something new in formal evening wear—a twin outfit for the home and outside the home—left, the evening gown in satin, with square neck, short sleeves, high waistline, and the different tiny pleats below the waist. Right, the pajama ensemble, with V neck and trousers of the same material.

employed in the toilette correspond with the perfume.

White shoes are signs of summer. Almost-white shoes are signs of last summer.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

One thing wrong with the country is that most of it has moved to the city.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

It appears that the United States hurried the signing of that peace pact in order to get busy building those new cruisers. — *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

The man who insists that woman's place is in the home will always find his most appreciative audience at the club.—*Detroit News.*

*A Gift no Bride
will forget*

A Home Movie Camera to make a living record of the many happy days that lie just ahead...

THERE'LL be silver and china and glassware that sparkle. Perhaps even a gift of jewels. As each comes, she'll look at it and admire it, and often exclaim her delight—even if there are so many duplicates.

But then comes a movie camera. *That's different!* "Here is a marvelous gift. Who sent it? Let me see it again! What a perfectly wonderful present!"

All ready to take movies on the wedding day, of the bride with stars in her eyes. The bridegroom, serious and a bit bewildered. Bridesmaids and flowers and everything. The wedding day, the honeymoon... in living motion pictures to keep and cherish all through life!

Yes, a movie camera is quite the most welcome of all wedding gifts! The only one that is certain to go along on the honeymoon.

But be sure it is a Ciné-Kodak—the simplest of home movie cameras to operate. The camera that understands amateurs, made by the people who know their requirements. With it, anyone who can press a lever and look through a finder can take successful movies—black-and-white or in full color!

Then the film is sent to one of the Kodak Company's processing stations—developing is included in the original price that you pay. And, with the Kodascope, the pictures are projected on your home screen just as easily as playing a phonograph.

Any Ciné-Kodak dealer will gladly demonstrate the Ciné-Kodak and show you Kodacolor—home movies in full color—on the screen. See the Ciné-Kodak Model BB, f.1.9. It comes in attractive shades of blue, gray, brown, also black. Price,



The bride with stars in her eyes... the wedding day... recorded in motion pictures to keep and cherish all through life

with ease to match, \$150. Other Cine-Kodaks for less. Kodascopes for as little as \$70. Complete outfits for as low as \$160.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto.

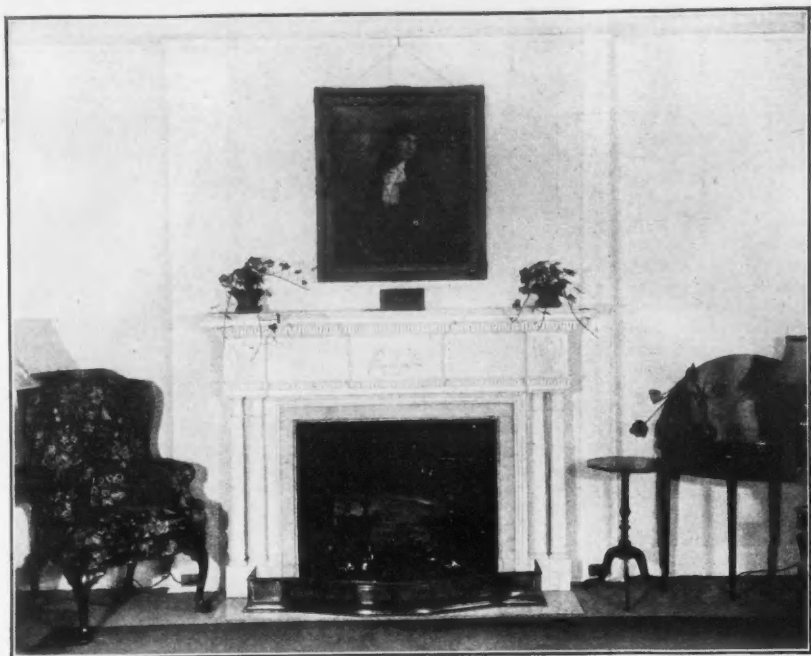


CINÉ-KODAK
MODEL BB
with f.1.9 lens,
for making home
movies in either
plain black-and-
white or full color.

Ciné-Kodak

Simplest of Home Movie Cameras

PAGODA CREPE
Sport ensemble of meadow green pagoda crepe. The tuck-in blouse is of eggshell satin.

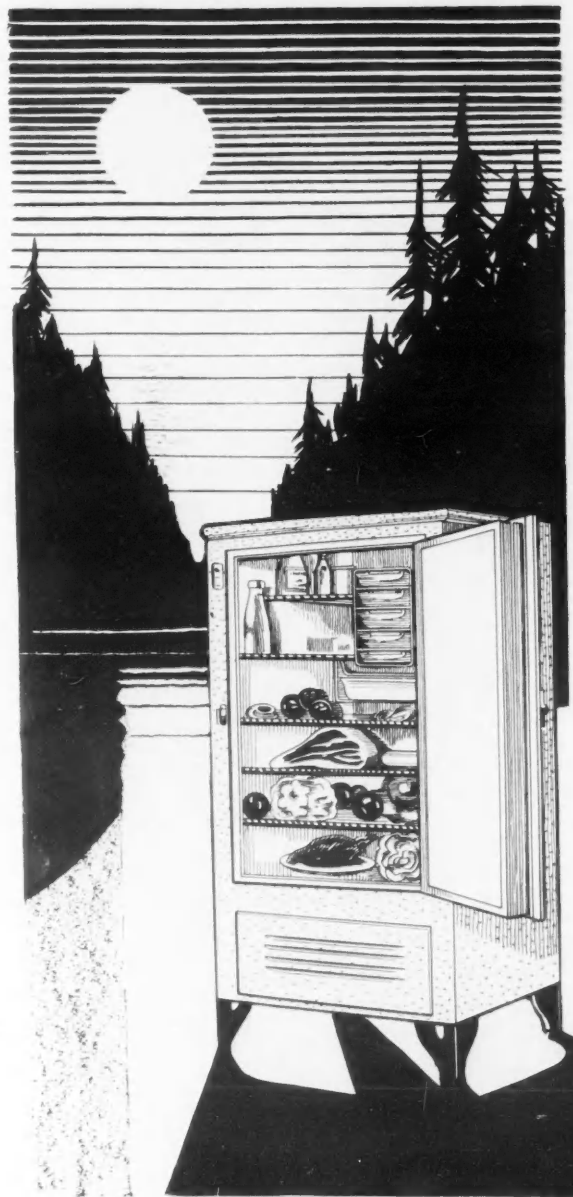


INTERIORS—Arranged with an air of eloquence, such as one finds in homes that have been inspired by unusual taste.

PORTRAYING a corner of one of our Newly Furnished Rooms with late Georgian Mantel, a Wing Chair in Crewe, a half circle Mahogany Inlaid Console Table, all of which were produced in our Toronto Cabinet Shops, and a fine Oil Painting of a young gentleman by George Romney.

**THORNTON
- SMITH -**
342 YONGE STREET
TORONTO

The Gas Refrigerator STILL AS A NORTHERN NIGHT



It will do everything in the cooling way that you ask of it

... AND
it does it without
a sound

Nature uses no machinery to make ice—why should you?

**The
REAL
TIME**

for you to get a gas-fired refrigerator is
NOW,
before the
hot days begin to
take their toll
in wasted foods

If you have not the time to visit our display rooms call Adelaide 9221 and we will gladly send a representative with full particulars.

For evening or Saturday afternoon shoppers, our Danforth branch is open on Mondays and Thursdays to 9 p.m., on Saturdays to 10 p.m.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
55 Adelaide St. East 732 Danforth Avenue

Mrs. Thomas Guy, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Leslie Peters and Mr. Peters, Sydney Street, Saint John.

Sir Arthur and Lady Harris recently arrived in Montreal from Bermuda and have been guests at the Mount Royal.

Mrs. Mark Gillin, of Toronto, was recently in Ottawa on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Desbarats.

Mrs. Arthur Drummond, of Montreal, has announced the engagement of her youngest daughter, Jean Lesley, to Dr. S. Graham Ross, of Montreal, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. James Ross, of Dundas, Ont.

Major-General and Mrs. J. H. MacBrien are again in Ottawa from Montreal where recently they were the guests of Brig.-General and Mrs. E. de B. Panet.

Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal, sailed on Wednesday of last week in the *Empress of Australia* for England.

Mrs. W. de M. Marler, of Montreal, and her son, Mr. John Marler, sailed on the 30 of May in the *S.S. Ascania* to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. Humphrey Bevan, of London, England, has been in Montreal, guest of Mr. W. R. G. Holt.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

Invitations have been issued by the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. H. G. Carroll for a garden party at Spencerwood on Tuesday afternoon, June 3, at which the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon will be present.

Owing to recent bereavement in the bride's family the marriage of Gabrielle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Alain, to Mr. Jean Garneau, son of Sir George and Lady Garneau, took place very quietly on the morning of May 22, in the private Chapel of Notre Dame du Chemin, Quebec. Rev. Abbe Filion performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, and Sir George Garneau acted as best man for his son. Immediately after Mr. and Mrs. Garneau left for Montreal to sail from there in the *S.S. Lady Rodney* for Jamaica, where their honeymoon will be spent. On their return they will reside in Quebec.

The engagement is announced of Elsie Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Steele and of Mrs. Steele, of Westmount, to Dr. Beverley C. Leech, son of the late Mr. R. E. A. Leech, and of Mrs. Leech, of Regina, Sask., the marriage to take place early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wanklyn, of Montreal, were visitors in Murray Bay over the week-end.

The annual race meet of the Connaught Park Jockey Club will open on Thursday, June 5th, and their Excellencies the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon will occupy the view-regal box. On Saturday, June 7th, the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon will make their usual state entry into Connaught Park, accompanied by an escort from the Princess Louise Dragoons, and His Excellency will present his trophy to the winner during the afternoon.

The marriage took place at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, London, on May 15, of Miss Joan Longworth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. John A. Longworth, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and of Mrs. Longworth, of Montreal, to Mr. Beresford Ash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer William Ash, of Witley, Surrey, England. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese officiated at the marriage ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Palmer, Sheffield Terrace, Campden Hill, London. Mr. and Mrs. Ash were passengers in the *S.S. Duchess of Richmond*, which arrived last week-end in Montreal, and have been guests at the Ritz Carlton.

Miss Mildred Bennett, of Ottawa, entertained at luncheon at the Chateau Laurier in honor of Mrs. Arnold Saunders, of Halifax, who is visiting her father, the Hon. William Black, on Friday of last week. The table was prettily arranged with Talisman roses.

The Dowager Lady Shaughnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy will occupy their residence at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea towards the end of June.

Major and Mrs. Hartland B. MacDougal, of Montreal, are at their summer place at Cartierville.

Rev. Canon Shatford, rector of the Church of Saint James the Apostle, who was in Quebec for the opening of the Diocesan Synod, and was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. LeM. Carter, is again in Montreal.

Mrs. Charles Porteous, of Montreal, is at her country place, Les Grosdilleres, Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, for the summer.

Mrs. J. Leonard Apedalle, of Quebec, was a week-end visitor in Montreal, guest of Mrs. Edwardson.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Maud Stroud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stroud, to Mr. Frederick Williams Fairman, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Fairman, has been arranged to take place on Saturday afternoon, June 14, at half-past three o'clock, at Melville Presbyterian Church, Montreal. The bride will be attended by Miss Peggy



MISS WALSH

From a portrait by E. Wylie Grier, F.R.C.A. Miss Walsh has been Principal of Bishop Strachan School for nineteen years and this portrait which was unveiled on May 28th will hang in the school as a mark of appreciation of her services. In the centre of the hood Miss Walsh wears a gold letter A which is the graduation badge of the Alexandra College Guild, Dublin. The late Principal of the Alexandra College, Miss White, a close friend of Miss Walsh, has been painted by Sir William Orpen wearing the same badge.

Fairman, sister of the bridegroom, as maid of honor, and Miss Lucille Bradshaw and Mrs. Bradshaw, of London, England, have been arranged to take place on Saturday afternoon, June 7, at half-past four o'clock, at Melville Church, Westmount.

The Rev. Philip Carrington, of Lennoxville, who has been in Quebec to attend the meeting of the Synod, has been the guest of the Lord Bishop of Quebec and Mrs. Lennox Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Morkill, who spent several months in Peru visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Morkill, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, The Boulevard, Montreal, for a few days before leaving for Victoria, B.C.

Rt. Hon. Frank A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada, who was the guest last week of Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen, Saint John, was the guest of honor at dinner at the Cliff Club on Thursday evening, a function which in every respect was most delightful. Mr. Justice Grimmer, Mr. Justice J. P. Byrne, and His Worship Mayor White realized in happy speeches, the fact that the Chief Justice of Canada by his high position, honored the city of Saint John, the city of his birth and of his younger manhood. His Lordship replied thanking the speakers for the honor paid him. Those present included, Rt. Hon. Mr. Anglin, Sir Douglas Hazen, Mr. Justice W. C. H. Grimmer, Mr. Justice J. P. Byrne, Mayor White, Mr. A. M. Peters, Mr. Frank P. Starr, Mr. J. D. McKenna, Dr. G. A. B. Addy, Mr. D. King Hazen, Mr. Charles McDonald, Mr. Clifford McAvity, Mr. F. E. Sayre, Mr. J. H. A. L. Fairweather, Mr. James H. Stevenson, Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, Mr. Arthur T. Thorne, Mr. J. G. Harrison, Mr. T. E. Drummie, Mr. R. Keltie Jones, Mr. Hugh MacKay, Mr. H. F. Puddington, and Mr. Harold C. Schofield.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillis Keator and daughter, Eileen, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have been guests of Mrs. Keator's sisters, the Misses Sidney Smith, Duke Street, Saint John, for the past week.

Major H. A. Campbell, district ordnance officer, M.D. No. 7, Saint John, has been transferred to Kingston, Ontario, and with Mrs. Campbell and family will move to that city in October.

The Hon. Robert Forke and Mrs. Forke will leave Ottawa at the end of the Session for their home in Pepstone, Manitoba.

The marriage of Marjorie Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clare Macfarlane, to Mr. Frederick Wykeman



MRS. MAX F. WALKER

Formerly Miss Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davies, Toronto. —Photo by Lyonde.

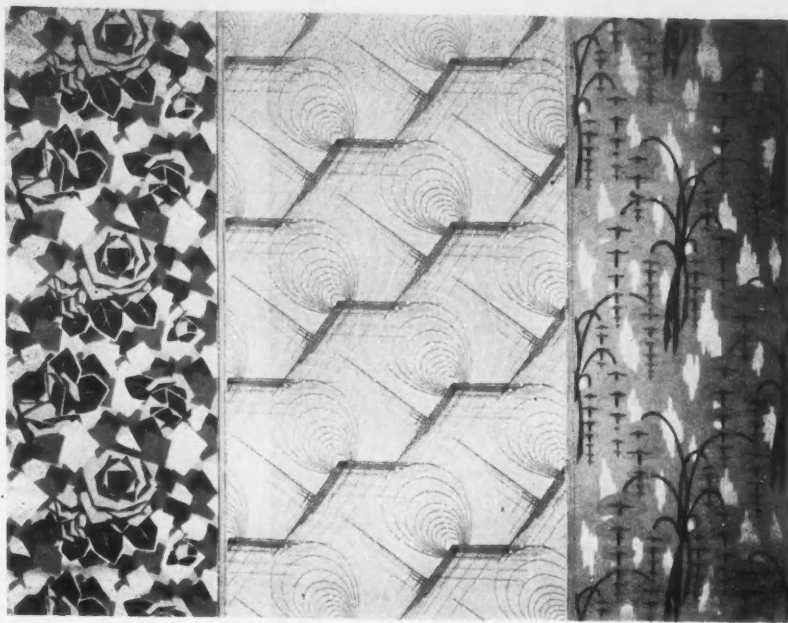
Wallpapers: Period and Modernistic

(Continued from Page 17)

influence of the Naturalistic school is illustrated in the Georgian Colonial. Scenes from the forests and gardens of the New World are painted in charming colours against a pale grey background. Classic decorum is combined with the graceful, entirely natural bouquet of garden flowers. This paper bears the imprint of Adam and of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

There are other Colonial papers being designed which could be used nowhere but on this continent, picturing as they do historical events peculiar to North America. Some feature maps of the Continent; others the stage coach. The latter are very new. They replace these ubiquitous ship models which a few years ago sailed across living room mantels, or lamp shades, or book ends—we even had them in draperies. These coaches in bright scarlet, with rich brown horses, drivers in sombreros—or they may be desperate bandits holding up the coach on a lonely mountain pass, are very amusing. This paper will be used for sun rooms, smoking rooms, boys' rooms, game rooms or those rooms where we house our Canadiana.

In thus portraying scenes of daily life we are but reverting to our ancestors of dynastic Egypt whose were perhaps the first to record on the walls of their temples and palaces such scenes of sports and wars and pastimes and domestic tasks. The



WALLPAPERS OF PERIOD DESIGN
First panel, typical of Austrian Modernistic School; second panel, typical of German Modernistic School; third panel, typical of French Modernistic school.
—Photo courtesy Robt. Simpson Co.

draperies showing the lotus or interlacing lines called "labyrinth decoration?" we have at once the youngest and the oldest in decorative schemes.

Three typical Modernistic papers are illustrated. Note the rigidity of the German—the mechanical feeling; note the architectural planes. Compare it with the Viennese in which graceful curved lines predominate. The colour contrast is more carefully worked out also. The French paper is light and rather feminine in character—compare it with the solidity of the German and with the studied effect of sophistication in the Viennese. The American Modernistic school, not illustrated, runs almost entirely to the skyscraper idea developed in lines and lines, and more lines. Canadian manufacturers are adapting older motives in the modernistic manner. The Japanese design, illustrated, is typical. We have the suggestion of planes, the light touch dispensing with over-embellishment so common a few years ago, that slight grotesquerie practically makes modernistic paper modernistic paper. Note the elongated legs on the birds and the trunk of the tree, slightly conventionalized, slightly exaggerated, but highly amusing.

Paper Beads

BY MORA BELL

PAPER beads, which can be made in a variety of sizes and colourings and utilized in many ways, are just as easy to make by hand as by the usual machine. The materials required are the chosen paper and glue. A sample book of wall paper is excellent owing to its pretty colourings and designs.

Select your paper to go with the object you wish to decorate, then cut it into slips as follows. Have ready a sheet about 10 inches wide. The length will depend on the number of beads to be made. Place the paper flat before you and, beginning at the top left-hand corner, mark off inches towards the right, i.e., along the length.

Beginning at the bottom left-hand corner, mark off one half-inch and continue with inches. Rule a straight line from the top corner to the first mark at the bottom. This first slip is not used. Next rule a line from the first mark at the bottom to the first mark at the top. From the latter rule to the next mark at the bottom, and so on zigzag fashion. Cut carefully along the lines, and the long, triangular slips thus obtained are rolled into beads.

Use a fine knitting needle and begin at the base of the triangle. Roll this very tightly round the needle, continuing until the whole slip is wound on and keeping the unwound part strictly to the middle. Place a drop of glue on the point and stick it down firmly.

When a quantity of beads has been made, glue them to make them glossy and keep them firm. String them and attach one end of the thread to a firm nail or pin. Glue the beads all over with a paint brush, leave to dry, then separate and use as desired.

If threaded into a link with a few tiny glass beads between each, they make suitable decoration for fancy dresses and summer frocks. A novel use for them is to stitch them round cushions in place of cords, with a knot or tiny bead after each.

Lampshades offer another opportunity for their use. They can be hung round the shade in short strings of equally-sized beads or of one enormous bead combined with one or two smaller ones. A little ingenuity will discover other ways of utilizing them.

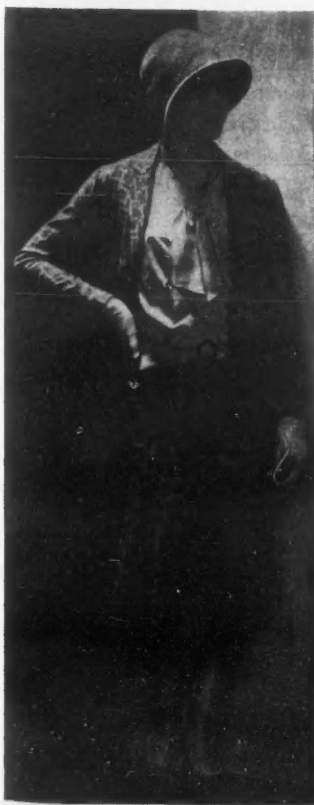
It is stated that juvenile crime in Chicago is decreasing. The fact is that when the adult gangsters have finished their day's work there is little or no crime left for the young people.
—Punch.



A SMART BLUE SPORTS DRESS

walls of the temple of Karnak were inscribed with such scenes probably by order of Rameses II.

These walls have served as inspiration for one of our clever modern designers who on the deep vibrant lapis blue so typical of Egyptian colourists has painted in miniature the state barge of the Nile and the tiny oarsmen. In combining such papers with Modernistic furniture whose lines so closely follow Egyptian motives, and



COLOR LACE TWEED

An effective three-piece ensemble developed black, white and red lace tweed. The eggshell blouse with belt expresses a new note.

CORRECTION

The lovely photograph of Miss Joan, daughter of Colonel A. B. Gillies and Mrs. Gillies which was published in last week's Saturday Night, is the work of John Powis, photographer, of Ottawa, and not Paul Horsdal as stated.

A politician recently protested against the cruel practice of boiling alive the lobsters supplied to the House of Commons. We live in hope that some day a protest will be lodged against the habit of plucking the taxpayer both before and after death.
—Punch.

A magistrate commended a man who adopted the puppy of a dog that was destroyed for attacking him. The heir, in fact, of the dog that bit him.
—Punch.

A Hollywood expert explains that many talking pictures are written round a theme-song. It seems a very poor excuse.
—Punch.

It is suggested that when Mr. Henry Ford opens his new works at Cologne he should do it with a golden key. This would be a bit of a blow for those who said he was going to use a sardine-opener.
—Punch.



Silver
Bells
Ring
for the Bride
of June

and silver bells bring, for the bride of June, the loveliest of all gifts—her dinner service in 1847 Rogers Bros.—the Original Rogers Silverplate.

"What to give the bride" has always been such a problem. Now, as you know, there can be no finer gift than the finest of Silverplate.



If the core of any piece of 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate could be removed a shell of solid silver would remain.

For her silverware must be as new as today—SILHOUETTE—the new pattern, beautiful—modern—whose long-flowing lines announce the fashion in silverware. And the new VIANDE Knife and Fork, with long handles, short blade and tines.

The quality on the back of each piece is the trademark—"1847 Rogers Bros."—your assurance of the finest in silverplate for over 80 years. Your silver merchant will gladly show you the seven charming patterns.

Viande KNIFE and FORK

(Right) Viande Knife and Fork, Silhouette Pattern. Six Knives \$16.00. Six Forks \$9.25

The VIANDE Knives and Forks are made in four charming patterns—

Silhouette, Legacy, Ambassador, Argosy

1847 ROGERS BROS.

THE ORIGINAL "ROGERS" SILVERPLATE

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Write for booklet, "What the well-dressed table will wear in silverware," to International Silver Co. of Canada Limited, Hamilton, Ontario



This New Refinement Makes Privacy Complete

Isn't it good news to know that at last, the toilet has been modernized? For the first time in history a toilet has been made in one complete unit. And it flushes so quietly it cannot be heard outside the bathroom.

How smartly this handsome new T-N matches other modern fixtures... How surely it provides fullest freedom in the use of the bathroom.

The New T-N is a Pedestal Toilet

IT IS DESIGNED in modern style. Reservoir, bowl and pedestal are moulded in one piece of high-grade white, vitrified china.

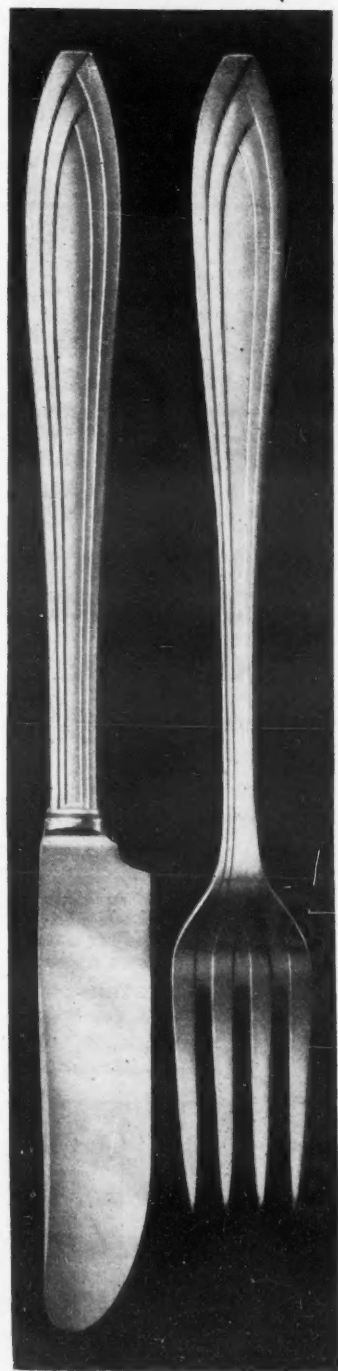
A DIFFERENT FLUSH operates on a new principle. One flushing empties the bowl down the wide outlet. Overflow flooding is impossible.

THE SEAT is finished with white pyralin which forms a seamless, jointless covering that is waterproof and as smooth as ivory.

EASY TO INSTALL. Only two connections to make. Your nearest plumber will gladly estimate the moderate cost of complete installation.

GALT BRASS CO. LIMITED
75 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ont.
Makers of the famous Teck Flush Valve

THE PRICELESS PRIVILEGE OF PRIVACY
THE T-N TOILET



SCOTTISH HOSPITALITY



AT YOUR
SERVICE
TWO
FAMOUS
SISTER SHIPS
LETITIA
ATHENIA

Weekly sailings, in conjunction with Cunard to England, Ireland and Scotland, from Montreal (and Quebec).

Apply 230 Hospital Street, Montreal and in Toronto, Saint John, Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, or book through any steamship agent.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

CABIN + TOURIST THIRD CABIN + THIRD CLASS

Smokes and drinks... when and how you like them... Your Anchor-Donaldson Smoking Room Steward is always concerned with your comfort, always essentially respectful.

This service is typical of the spirit of hospitality that characterizes these two Scottish ships. * * * * *

Anchor-Donaldson Cabin travel now costs less than ever... \$130 (minimum rate) to Britain... and an additional 12% rebate on Cabin round trip bookings for the ten off-season months. Tourist Third Cabin rates also adjusted.



MRS. C. V. LANGDON
Of Toronto, formerly Miss Mabel Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon after spending their honeymoon in England will reside in Toronto.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

LONDON ONLOOKER

"Come to Britain"

THE latest developments in the "Come to Britain" movement are revealed by the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland in its annual report. The Association's Calendar of historic and important events for the current year has met with a most favourable reception. Over half a million copies of the English edition have been circulated, and many cordial replies have been received from travel agents abroad saying that it meets a long-felt want. The Association has now issued further editions of the Calendar in French, German, and Spanish, and for these an extensive circulation has been guaranteed through the co-operation of British Consular and trade officers abroad, British shipping and railway companies, and foreign travel bureaux. It has been decided to issue under the title of "Coming Events" a fortnightly supplement to the Calendar for publication in the foreign and Dominion Press, and for circulation among travel agents. This supplement will comprise a diary and notes concerning the events referred to. Applications for posters advertising the attractions of Great Britain have been received from most of the principal cities of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and South America, and from all the leading European cities from Stockholm to Athens and Oslo to Lisbon. The Association is now preparing a map-poster depicting scenes of historic and industrial interest or beauty in the British Isles, and it has collected a library of several hundreds of British photographs for reproduction in the overseas Press. Plans have been completed for an exhibit in the British Government Pavilion at the Antwerp International Exhibition this year. British Chambers of Commerce are working actively on behalf of the Association throughout the world; direct representation has already been secured at Buenos Ayres, and the Executive Committee is now considering the opening of offices in Paris and New York.

University Men in Business

BUSINESS men and educationists have joined together in commending a new enterprise for providing university men with a short, intensive business course to bridge the gap between academic life and the assumption of commercial duties. The course will be held in London and will last three months. During that time students will be given instruction in the general routine of business. More important than the subjects taught, however, will be the training in business habits. It was an educationist, Sir Michael Sadler, who stressed the point that young men just down from the university need to become accustomed to hard work at regular hours, and to giving up personal pleasure to the calls of business life. The Master of University College, to show the modern trend, also gave an analysis of the careers contemplated by the last hundred applicants for admission to the college. A quarter of the applicants had not decided on a career before entering the university. Those who had made up their minds were

divided over twelve callings. Eighteen, the largest single group, intended to follow business careers, fourteen were going in for law, twelve for teaching, eight for the Civil Services, and seven for medicine. Only three contemplated taking Holy Orders. Other careers included forestry, agriculture, engineering, and industrial scientific research. Sir Josiah Stamp, a believer in university men for business posts, held that the chief difficulty is in getting young men down to menial tasks. The course may help to spare him from the frequent applicants who say they are "good at organising" and have no other ideas about business qualifications.

The Order of Merit

SO MANY holders of the Order of Merit have passed away in the last few years that the first opportunity will probably be taken to increase the number of those privileged to enjoy one of the country's highest distinctions. The passing of Dr. Robert Bridges has further reduced the number. Actually no "vacancies" in the Order of Merit have been created by deaths. It is erroneous to regard a badge of honour as an office that must be filled when a holder dies. Originally the Order was limited to twenty-four members, but there is no rule that there must be exactly that number. As a matter of fact, the complete number never has existed. There are now only ten members of the Order, including Mr. Lloyd George, Sir James Barrie, and Sir Edward Elgar. Various names have been suggested for inclusion from time to time, among them Mr. Galsworthy for literature and Senator Marconi for science. Mr. Bernard Shaw made a characteristic reply when he was asked if he would accept the distinction if it were offered him. "I conferred it upon myself a long time ago," he dryly remarked.

Attracting the Tourists

IN THE tourist trade, as in too many other enterprises nowadays, foreign countries lead and Britain, always a slow starter, follows. At the moment France is setting a hot pace, and the French Government has carried a proposal to reduce certain taxes which tourists are inclined to find objectionable. The landing dues will no longer be a justifiable source of annoyance, certain hotel taxes have been reduced, and there is even a chance that the High Commissioner for "Tourisme" may get that astonishing item on restaurant bills known as "couvert," or the napkin levy, abolished. The reason for these reforms is that last winter the rich harvest reaped by France from foreign visitors was below expectations. The money spent by tourists circulates widely, for French pleasure resorts are scattered, and the attempt to increase its volume is well worth making. Such work can be easily carried out in France, because a National Tourist Office exists to push this industry. Last year a National Travel Association was formed in this country, and already it has some admirable propaganda work to its credit. The "Come to Britain" movement is getting into its stride, but there is still an immense amount of ground to make up.

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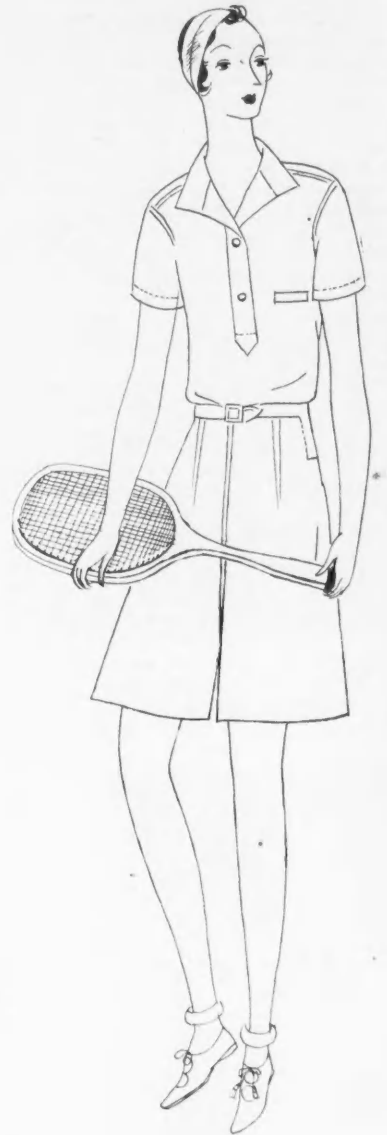
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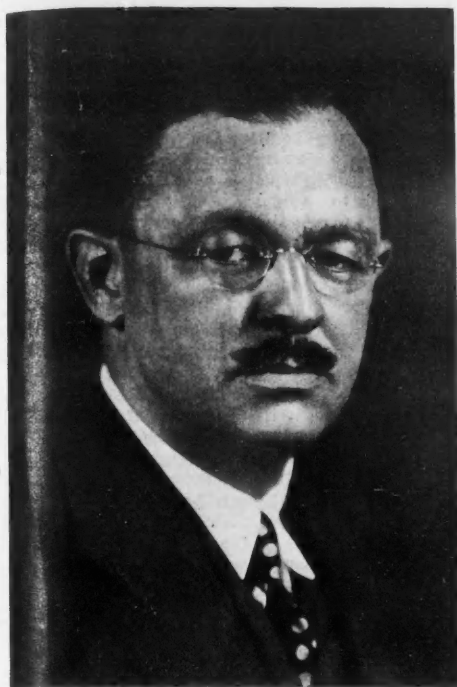
FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 31, 1930

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor



HEADS C.M.A. IN MONTREAL

Allan M. Mitchell of the Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., newly elected chairman of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Mitchell is president and managing director of Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., and investors, Equity Corporation, Ltd., and a director of Mitchell-Holland, Ltd., Thrift Stores, Ltd., Merrill and Stanley. He is also vice-president of Mitchell Holdings, Ltd.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

The World Outlook

Opportunity Exists for Important Recovery During Year

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

THE world-wide repercussion of Stock Exchange movements in New York, and the similarly extensive effect of the discount rate of the Bank of England cause those indexes to be watched with caution by the whole world. In both centres there have recently been movements which call for comment.

The reduction of the Bank of England official discount rate from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. on May 1st last followed soon after the Bank Governor's visit to the Bank for International Settlements at Basle. Almost simultaneously with the London reduction, central banks of other European countries also reduced their discount rates. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that within certain limits the central banks of Europe are pursuing a common policy aimed at cheapening the price of money.

Both the co-operation itself and its object are welcome. With many of the world's major industries in a state of depression, any help to cheapen production, such as reducing the cost of money to manufacturers and merchants, is timely. The co-operation between banks is of considerable importance because it will enable low discount rates to be maintained for longer than would be possible if the central banks were pursuing conflicting policies.

While in money matters one looks mainly to London, in Stock Exchange matters the world tends now-a-days to take its lead from New York. There, in Wall Street, a small but fairly serious collapse occurred recently. This was the natural result of trying to hasten the period of purification after the crisis of October. Convalescence is no less important than cure and New York has unfortunately treated its convalescence lightly, and it is now paying the penalty.

For this it has only itself to blame. Authorities like Dr. Barker Willis have pointed out on more than one occasion—his view is again clearly put in the current publication of a London journal, "The Banker"—that a dangerous inflationary support for speculation was developing. The value of shares depends ultimately on the amount of industrial profits to which they are title. If industrial profits are not high, the values of shares cannot for long remain high, despite the operation of other factors.

Too often investors forget that shares are primarily a claim to profits. If they were to devote more attention to the profits record of companies whose shares they are so ready to buy, Stock Exchange slumps and booms would be less frequent and less severe. The present reaction of security prices in Wall Street is a drastic but not unnatural levelling down to a real correlation with the prospects of industrial profits. The American banks acting on a sense of duty—the authority of which is not clear and is indeed in certain quarters challenged—have taken the situation in hand and the slump is probably over and even if it continues will be no longer drastic. Presumably as the recent slump is so much smaller than that of last October, the action of the American banks will be more effective than it was during the crash of last year.

How often Uncle Sam in Wall Street during the next few years is recurrently to adopt the fantastic conduct of putting one foot on the accelerator and the other on the brake will largely determine the rate of economic recovery of the world. It is not without some justification that Professor Gregory, of London, reproves Wall Street for retaining the mentality of the Wild West. Antics on the prairie no doubt have their value while leaving the rest of the world in peace, but antics on Wall Street can spread trouble to every capital of the world. Optimists believe that Americans may one day realise this.

But even North America is not the whole world, and causes for the world depression are also to be found in other countries. Historical evidence goes to show that financial crises are followed by industrial crises. If there are signs that the financial crisis of last year, and the subsequent indispositions of this year are to be followed by a period of normalcy, as the lower Bank rate and the

(Continued on Page 36)

Is Unemployment Inevitable?

Much Can Be Done Towards Stabilization—Insurance of Employment More Important than Unemployment Insurance

By A. S. Whiteley, M.A.

THE present industrial depression has served to emphasise the recurrent problem of unemployment which seriously threatens to become a permanent feature of our economic system. Not since the slump of 1921 has so much attention been devoted to measures for the relief of workers unable to find employment.

In every industrial country political and business leaders are attempting to cope with the immediate distress and the mass of reports that have been prepared stress the immensity of the problem and the urgency of the need for relief. To the unemployed workers and their sympathisers the pressing need is for means of maintenance during the depression and thus the immediate demands are for relief works or direct government subsidies.

These demands lead to proposals for some form of national unemployment insurance so that when unemployment again becomes serious the workers will be able to draw upon an unemployment fund. Sometimes it is suggested that the insurance fund be made up solely of governmental contributions while other proposals call for joint contributions from the workers, the employers and the state.

While it is difficult to deny the justice of the demands for the maintenance of workers, unemployed through no fault of their own, I feel that the emphasis of unemployment insurance tends to obscure a much more essential reform. What the workers really want is not unemployment insurance but the "insurance of employment". The adoption of unemployment insurance in Canada today, with no constructive measures accompanying it, would be analogous to the adoption of fire-insurance in a community that had no building restrictions or the placing of marine insurance on vessels which did not have to conform to any standards of seaworthiness. If the premiums were made large enough the risk could be carried but no one would maintain that the most economical means had been adopted.

In certain countries such uneconomic measures seem unavoidable and expediency forces the rejection of all standards save those of social necessity. Such conditions do not prevail in Canada and, in the opinion of the writer, the Dominion holds a favored position among industrial nations for the solving of the problem of unemployment. In spite of the seasonal character of many of our industries and the scattered nature of our settlement there is one feature of our industrial life which serves to offset the geographic conditions. This is the rapid development of the country.

In Great Britain unemployment on a large scale has

existed for almost a decade and there are few signs of any reduction in the number of idle workers. The loss of foreign markets and the burden of war costs continue to subject a part of the labor force of the British Isles to constant unemployment. Although the United States has recently experienced a period of great prosperity the rapid industrialization of the country forces part of its labor force to face the hazard of "technological" unemployment. The replacement of men by machines during the past decade in the United States has caused a shrinkage in the number of wage-earners in mining, transportation and manufacturing of some 750,000 persons.

Thus both the United States and Great Britain have to face not only the unemployment caused by cyclical business depressions but also that caused by a reduction of opportunities for employment due to the loss of markets in the one case and increased mechanization in the other.

*

In Canada, however, the number of workers has steadily increased and our employment index now stands some 10 points above the 1926 figure. The Dominion is still in the early stages of industrial development and although we may expect that increased mechanization of our industries will reduce the number of workers per unit of production there is little likelihood of a total reduction in the opportunities for employment. Our country, then, stands in no immediate danger from the processes of rationalization and constructive measures can be pursued without causing the permanent displacement of a part of our working population. The problem of unemployment in Canada is the problem of coping with the maladjustments caused by the cyclical movements in business and the seasonal character of some of our industries.

In the light of the foregoing discussion unemployment insurance must be regarded as a palliative, a form of social control which should become operative only when every constructive proposal has been tried. It should operate in the field of industry in the same manner as workmen's compensation. For insurance against accidents is dependent upon the adoption of safety devices to prevent their occurrence. So it should be with insurance against unemployment. When every provision has been made to keep the workers fully employed and certain unforeseen circumstances necessitate the laying-off of workers then, of course, maintenance should be provided. But it would be unfortunate if, in the agitation for unemployment insurance, we should overlook the more valuable work of stabilizing employment.

(Continued on Page 32)

A Canadian Maritime Policy

Government's Duty to Provide Supply of Seamen, Encourage Shipowning and Develop Foreign Trade for Cargo

By D. C. Munroe

McGill University

FORTY years ago Canada was a maritime power. Her dockyards were busy, her ensign was seen in almost every seaport, and her mariners had a reputation for skill and hard-sailing that has stuck to them ever since. The tonnage of her merchant fleet reached nearly two million tons, the largest in her history, and she ranked sixth among the shipowning nations of the world. While this prosperity lasted shipbuilding employed a good deal of energy and brought some very handsome profits; the yearly output of the shipyards was about three hundred vessels, valued at two million dollars or more.

But a sudden change of fashion put an end to all that. The movement from sail to steam, from wood to iron dealt this promising little industry a blow from which it seemed unlikely to recover. It was a very simple matter for the Briton to put iron plates in place of the heavy timber, or to drive rivets instead of spikes. He had a good supply of iron close at hand; but the Colonial and especially the Canadian had no such ready resources to fall back on. Iron was scarce. It was expensive to manufacture, so expensive indeed that it was cheaper to import than to smelt.

So in the brief space of a year or two it seemed that shipbuilding had lost its place among Canada's industries, and it seemed too, that Canada's maritime power was at an end. This latter conclusion was no doubt a comfortable one, but it was rash and inaccurate. When, for example, England had found herself without timber to build her ships, she promptly set about to buy them in foreign markets; to build them in India or Nova Scotia, but to own them at all costs. Canada's problem, in 1890, was no worse and her future no blacker than that which faced Cromwell when the Dutch rose to dispute England's supremacy two hundred years before.

Profitable merchant shipping has never depended upon busy dockyards or iron and steel, but rather on a full cargoes and foreign trade. So long as there is a stout heart and a pound of tea, there is an opportunity for shipping profits; and Canada, with many stout hearts, and cargoes more valuable than tea, has a very splendid maritime future ahead of her if she will but bestir herself.

As a matter of fact there are just two roads open. One is the railroad that reaches from Halifax to Vancouver, from Windsor to Churchill, spanning the weary distances of prairie, passing the inhospitable Rockies and well placed to serve an expanding country. But anyone can see where the railroad leads. Once it crosses the Southern border, it makes straight for the docks of Seattle or New York, or the stockyards of Chicago and there Canada's exports are dumped upon a counter that is already well laden. However extensive this market really is, it is no business of mine to inquire, but to trust to one tariff, to throw yourself at the feet of a single government whose

reputation for hospitality by the way is not very high, seems a rare piece of bravado.

Commerce must rest on a surer foundation than that. The other road may be travelled only in ships. For Canada, it is not so well beaten as the path to the South, but at least it has this virtue, that it may be moved readily, for example, from the Cape to Suez, without leaving rails to rot or to be pulled up. Another feature of this route that should commend itself to Canadians is that it is the only one that will lead to the markets of the Empire. Practically and sentimentally, it is the road for Canada to

(Continued on Page 27)



ENJOYS YEAR OF PROGRESS

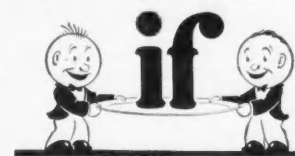
W. P. Riley, President of Western Grocers, Ltd., of Winnipeg which has just reported a highly satisfactory year. Earnings per share on the common amounted to \$3.68 as compared with \$2.68 in the previous year. Excellent progress is being made by the Red and White "Chain" stores with which the company is associated, the system being described as the only one by which the individual retailer can compete successfully with the straight corporation-owned chain stores.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."



BUSINESS is dull and the stock exchanges are dull—the latter excessively so. Trading in stocks has been reduced to very meagre proportions during the last couple of weeks, and prices generally have reflected the listless condition of the market. Although some critics assert that an early advance from present price levels is almost inevitable on the ground that prices are already around the bottom and that the market never stays stationary very long, also that the all-important credit situation strongly favors both security prices and business, the fact remains that a dispassionate survey of the situation and prospects discloses little basis for expectation of a general advance in the near future.

GENERALLY speaking, business is quiet both here and in the States and practically all of the major industries are operating below capacity. In Canada the approach of the lucrative tourist season and the greater employment given by the opening of navigation have improved the situation somewhat; otherwise conditions are very much the same as they were a month ago. And the apparent outlook, unfortunately, is for a continuance of slow business conditions for the next several weeks at least. The low money rates that seem likely to prevail during the coming months will assist importantly in bringing about the eventual strengthening of business, but can hardly be expected alone to create an active and rising stock market. Furthermore, there is the prospect of unfavorable earnings statements at the close of the half-year.



NEVERTHELESS, while there need be no haste in making commitments in the general run of common stocks, it should not be overlooked that this is the kind of market that provides opportunities for the addition to investment portfolios of carefully selected stocks at reasonable prices. There are some companies that have been, and are, able to keep forging ahead in spite of generally adverse conditions, and it is the stocks of these concerns which should be among the first to advance when the general list strengthens; for example, Consolidated Gas of New York, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, American Tobacco "B", National Dairy Products and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

LET me suggest that readers of this column keep an eye on the natural gas industry as a medium for profitable speculation. An enormous programme of expansion has been outlined for this industry, that will result in making almost every city of any importance in the United States a market for natural gas. Oil companies like Phillips Petroleum and Skelly Oil, which have big reserves of natural gas, stand to benefit largely by this development. Phillips, currently quoted around 38, and Skelly, around 36, both look to me like attractive speculative buys at these levels for holding over a period of time.



CANADIAN as well as United States investors in chain store securities have reason for interest in the assertion of the National City Bank of New York, in its May review, that competition among the chains themselves, quite apart from that afforded by the independent retailers, has reached a point where, in many localities, further expansion of stores is accompanied by diminishing returns. Though the statement is not, at least as yet, as applicable to the Canadian situation, continued chain store expansion in this country may produce a similar condition before long. This does not mean, of course, that securities of seasoned, successful Canadian chains such as Dominion Stores, Loblaw, Laura Secord and Hunt's will not continue to be profitable investments or speculations, but that investors should not count upon the continuance of as rapid a rate of growth of sales, earnings and market values of securities as formerly. Quality of management will more and more become the primary consideration for investors.

THE world seems to have suddenly grown poor because of over-abundance. Thus, interestingly, if seemingly paradoxically, spoke Mr. W. L. Cooper, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U.S. Department of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held in Washington. Mr. Cooper pointed out that there was a surplus of food stuffs and raw materials which could not be marketed at a profit; there was an abundance of labor which could not be fully employed; there was an abundance of equipment in the industries which could not be utilized to the full. Due partly to better crops and to improved methods of production, there had been an accumulation of stocks and reserves.

DISCUSSING commodity prices, Mr. Cooper said that while no one could predict the immediate future trend of price curves, one hopeful conclusion could be reached—that a large part of the reduction of prices both in the United States and elsewhere in recent years appeared to be justified by the increased and increasing efficiency of production. Lower costs, due to better management, higher labor productivity and the constantly increasing use of machinery have enabled many producers to make profits even at lower selling prices.

Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."



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Canada: A World Market Place

Neighboring Richest Nation Sends Increasing Millions of Buyers Annually—
Development of Tourist Trade Greatest Possibility on Immediate Horizon

By Dr. Donald M. Marvin

Economist, The Royal Bank of Canada

A WELL established industry which has achieved a relatively stable condition so far as methods and practices are concerned, is a better field for the economist than a new industry or one in which changes are occurring with great rapidity. For the relatively static industry there are usually adequate statistics which throw light on the volume of trade and on trade practices. In such a field it is easy to describe methods, policies, and results. In the changing industry, or in the new industry, there are no such beacon lights. Unfortunately, however, the practical economist finds that most of the questions with which he is confronted are concerned with new developments.

With the revolution which is now taking place in the field of distribution the economist finds that he has no well established statistical series at his command. Trade practices are in a state of constant change, and forecasts become a matter of guess work, or of good judgment and common sense, dependent upon the ability of the prophet. In recent years economists, statisticians, and engineers have devoted an increasing proportion of their time to problems in the field of distribution. It is generally recognized that the mechanical inventions of the last one hundred and fifty years have produced far more radical changes in manufacturing and production than in merchandising. In fact it is only within the last ten or twenty years that changes of major importance have begun to take place in this field.

The spread of the chain store and the growth of "hand to mouth buying," are factors of sufficient importance to command general attention. It is recognized that competition is driving out all but the most efficient wholesale merchant and forcing the independent retailer to adopt more modern methods. In Canada, independent stores, particularly grocers, have met the invasion of the chain store by the formation of associations of retail dealers.

There is an association of five hundred and sixty independent grocers in Montreal and its vicinity which may be taken as an example in this connection. In most respects this association is administered along lines almost identical with those used by the chain. They co-operate in buying and advertising, they maintain a uniform managerial policy, and a similar store front is used by all the members. There are three other associations in the Montreal district with more than one thousand three hundred members; four such groups in the province of Quebec

with one hundred members. The associations in Ontario have more than one thousand members; there is a single association in the Prairie Provinces with three hundred and fifty members, besides many other associations in the Prairie Provinces and in other parts of Canada. There is no other country in which retail co-operation has been carried to such proportions.

Throughout the retail field, new methods, greater efficiency, and better service on lower margins of profit are becoming the order of the day.

The essence of Mr. Neill's speech was to the effect that, since ninety per cent. of the foreign travel of the people of the United States is in Canada, it is only natural that Canadians should strive to secure a somewhat larger proportion of the total amount which tourists from the United States spend in foreign countries.

The first step in this problem is to discover the types of merchandise in which the visitor may be expected to be interested. Most of these visitors come from a country of high tariffs. The tariff rate which they must pay

It is not my claim that the rates of duty which have just been mentioned are typical of the relative tariff structures of the two countries. These articles have been selected because of the differential in favour of the Canadian merchant. They are luxury articles of a type which people on a vacation are willing to purchase. They are of small bulk and may be readily carried back. In general they are the product of hand labour and of a type of workmanship which is too expensive to be performed in either Canada or the United States, countries where there is a high level of wages. There are many other articles which can be purchased abroad on which the tariff differential in favour of the Canadian merchant is just as large as on those which have been mentioned.

It seems evident that articles such as these will be of interest to the visitor. They are not made in Canada and until this country is overpopulated they will not be produced in Canada on any considerable scale. It might be that the display of such articles in Canadian stores would result in an increased diversion of Canadian funds from the purchase of Canadian made products. It has been quite seriously contended that such an outcome would injure Canadian manufacturing. After close study of this problem, it seems to me that any such diversion in Canadian purchasing power would be much more than offset by the new money in the country from tourist purchases.

There is a second contention concerning these foreign goods which is worthy of attention. Certain Canadian manufacturers have said that the Canadian merchants would be doing more for the country if they endeavoured to sell Canadian products to the visitors than if they sold the luxuries of Great Britain, France, Italy, India and China.

In reply to this point, it should be made clear that the merchant is interested in increasing the per capita sales to each visitor. It is better for Canada for the merchant to sell a foreign product than to have a smaller volume of sales. Canadian blankets, Canadian hooked rugs, and Indian ware are already sold to this trade on a substantial scale. Where it is possible for the Canadian manufacturer to produce an article at competitive prices which will sell to this trade, it is a fine development for him, for the merchant and for the country. Everything possible should be done to encourage such development.

An analysis of the modern situation concerning merchandising, however, reveals that for those products which are sold directly to the individual consumer the activities of distribution are fully as important as those of the manufacturer. Recent studies indicate that about fifty per cent. of the ultimate sales price of articles of this class go to manufacturers and fifty per cent. to those engaged in distribution. On this basis distribution occupies as important a place in the national economy as does manufacture. In the special classes of goods which may prove of importance in the particular trade under consideration, seventy-five per cent. or more of the ultimate sales price goes to distribution. In such lines merchandising is of much more importance to the country than manufacture, and this point is accentuated when the sales are to be made to foreign visitors.

It is a mistake to under-rate the value of newspaper advertising. The retail merchant seems to have reached the conclusion that there are only a limited number of visitors to the country who read Canadian newspapers and they have devoted only a very limited amount of advertising space to items of special interest to visitors. It would seem worth while to make a careful study of the numbers of newspapers sold to visitors and of the advertising value of this medium.

Recent studies indicate that only a minority of the visitors from the United States know that they are permitted to take one hundred dollars worth of goods with them upon their return to the United States. Very few of them know of any items which are cheaper in Canada than in the United States. Advertising material which they read in Canada should stress both of these points and lay special emphasis upon the importance of declaring their purchases when they return. Such declarations prevent unpleasant occurrences at the border. It is evident that advertising material in Canada

(Continued on Page 35)



HEADS EMPIRE CRUSADE

A new portrait of Lord Beaverbrook who celebrated his 51st. birthday on May 25th. He has just issued an appeal for further funds for the Empire Crusade Party which he founded.

—Wide World Photo.

Changes are taking place at a rate which makes the shift of scene appear kaleidoscopic and abrupt.

The field of distribution is much too large for discussion in a single paper. Books have been written on the relative merits of chain and independent stores. Even such a subject as the "partial payment plan" has not yet received the exhaustive study which it seems to merit. Since I have been assigned the subject of merchandising in Canada, I am going to confine myself to a single problem under this subject,—"The Economics of the Canadian Tourist Trade."

On March 10, 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin in which it was stated that more than four and a half million cars from the United States entered Canada during 1929. If we assume that there was an average of three and six-tenths people per car, this report implies that more than sixteen million tourists entered Canada by automobile during the year. To this number we add those who came by ship, rail and ferry, and it becomes evident that there is a greater annual migration across the border between Canada and the United States than across any other international boundary. In this bulletin the estimate is made that the expenditures of these visitors amounted to more than three hundred million dollars. This total may be compared with estimates of ninety-one million dollars in 1922, and one hundred and eighty-six million dollars in 1926.

In a recent address, Mr. C. E. Neill, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, commenting on the business opportunities presented by this movement, said:

"This great annual migration presents an unparalleled opportunity for increasing our trade. As yet there has been no concerted effort to build the tradition that there are purchases which can be made in Canada more advantageously than in the United States. It is estimated that in France, the amount of sales to each visitor averages \$750. If we could make purchasing in Canada sufficiently attractive so that the average value of the merchandise taken out of the country amounted to only one-tenth of this sum, it would make a difference of more than one billion dollars a year in our trade."

on jewelry, for example, including card, cigarette, and vanity cases, is eighty per cent. The typical Canadian tariff on such items ranges from twenty and twenty-two-and-a-half per cent. for Great Britain, to thirty and thirty-five per cent. for countries under the general tariff. Approximately the same tariff differential holds with regard to manicure sets, toilet articles, and non-alcoholic perfumery. Cutlery from Great Britain comes to Canada at a duty of 20% but pays more than forty-five per cent. duty in the United States. Chinaware pays a duty of seventy per cent. in the United States, but comes into Canada free of duty from Great Britain.

These tariff differentials are sufficient to warrant the belief that a substantial volume of trade can be built up in such articles. There is already a heavy demand for linen and in this item the tariff differential is much smaller than in the articles mentioned. Canadians pay a duty of fifteen per cent. on linen from Great Britain and France as compared with a rate of duty of forty per cent. in the United States. If this differential is sufficient to form the basis for a good volume of trade, let us consider Canadian duties on laces which range from twenty-five per cent. to thirty-five per cent. as against a rate of ninety per cent. in the United States.



WILL PRESIDE OVER BANKERS
F. J. Coombs, of A. E. Ames and Co., Toronto, President of the Investment Bankers Association of Canada, who will be in the chair at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Association, being held this year from June 19 to 21 at Bigwin Inn.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

A Canadian Maritime Policy

(Continued from Page 25)

follow, but it means that shipping will no longer be an auxiliary of the railway, the rail must now serve the ship.

Although these striking opportunities were no more than dimly visible in 1890, they are all very clear today; and while, in those days, a government might have found some excuse for inactivity, there is no choice now but to adopt a firm, studied maritime policy. When the Canadian Government in 1919 became the proprietor of a publicly owned fleet, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, it became not only a patron of the shipping industry, but an active shipowner well situated to feel, as well as to see, the pinch of hard times. And now after nine successive deficits, even the Government should be convinced that merchant shipping cannot be profitable without some definite policy to guide and direct it. Either there must be some enthusiastic effort to promote the industry, or else it ought to be abandoned altogether.

Public policies such as this ought to be broad, so that they may be developed with the changes of time and politics. Parliamentary reform in Great Britain during the last century, was broad enough to embrace Whig and Tory alike, and it was only very gradually evolved from the modest doctrine of 1832. Today the policy of protection means very little of what it meant to Sir John A. Macdonald; it has greatly developed in a changing world. In the same way maritime policy should be founded on certain broad principles that may be adopted by all parties under which may be gathered a variety of details calculated to care for local and present conditions. While the fleet is small, as it is now, shipowning needs some stimulating, some encouragement, which in twenty years time will probably be quite unnecessary. The same is true of other phases, as will soon become apparent. The broad terms are needed first, the details will follow one another as inevitably as the seasons.

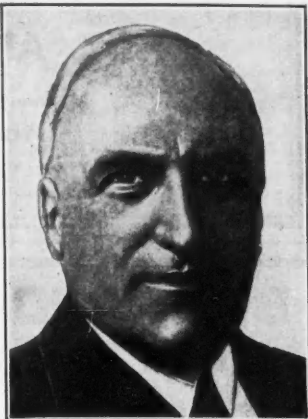
Men, ships and cargo are the three pillars on which all merchant marine policy must be built. They are quite inseparable for each depends on the other. Crews and ships will make a fleet, but they will bring no profits; ships and cargo cannot sail without the crew, while sea going is impossible without the ships. So, in broad terms, the Canadian Government must provide a steady supply of seamen, encourage shipowning, and finally, develop enough foreign trade to supply the cargo. In that order I will draw up the details.

On one occasion, Lord Nelson was invited by the First Lord of the Admiralty to choose his own officers. "Choose them yourself," flashed the reply, "you cannot go amiss. The same spirit actuates the whole profession, you cannot choose wrong." That spirit, found alike on the man-of-war and the merchantman, we are well accustomed to admire, having discovered it in our schoolbooks, but we would search a long time before finding much of it in Canada today.

A few counties along the seaboard supply almost all the crews of the merchant fleet, which in 1927, reached the generous proportions of forty thousand men. Boys grow into manhood without ever seeing an ocean vessel, they do not dream of the profession of which Nelson was so proud, they read sea lore with all the childish credulity of the Arabian Nights

Entertainment. And why? I wonder. Did the Canadian Government ever provide any adequate employment?

The answer is written very plain in the report of the annual meeting of the Shipping Federation; there are not even sufficient pilots. One solution would be to encourage foreign seamen to immigrate along with their families, but these would not fill the breach for very long. Until the spirit of the sea is abroad in the land, Canada will never have a merchant mar-



JOINS CANADIAN BOARD
Sir John George Beharrell, Managing Director of the English Duntlop Company, who has been elected to the directorate of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, Canada.

ine, because after all men alone can supply the energy and will to sail the ships.

What then, ought the Government to do? It would be an advantage, no doubt, in the first place to have some training school or ship where boys could learn the rudiments of seamanship before they put to sea. A scheme of this sort would also attract the eye of youth, to keep before it a profession that is too often quite forgotten; and at the same time there would be adequate facilities to prepare and examine masters, mates and engineers. The Government, in its position of shipowner, is also able to study the conditions of the seamen and provide for them that protection from unemployment and ill-treatment that they have every right to expect.

And lastly, some encouragement should be offered to the writers of Canada's shipping history. Books up on this subject are very rare today, indeed they would probably not fill more than a shelf in any library, and so a wealth of material goes to waste while the reading public is kept in ignorance of traditions of which it ought to be reasonably proud. Efforts like these would do a great deal to encourage a profession that must always be at once the most hazardous and the most gallant.

The second division of the policy leads deeper into controversy. Of course the surest way to encourage shipowning is to demonstrate that it is a profitable business. A long series of deficits, such as is shown on the books of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, will certainly scare both capital and energy into other and safer channels; and while they continue men will stay at the more homely but more prosperous occupations of soapmaking or bond selling.

If, on the other hand, the shipping companies could show steady, substantial profits it would not be long before others would set out in a search for those profits too. Success along these

lines, however, depends more upon the policy as a whole than upon any particular part of it, and so I shall turn to some of the details; shipbuilding, freight carriers and restriction of foreign shipping.

Shipbuilding in Canada has never recovered from the blow that came when the wooden clipper went out of fashion. Since those days the ocean going ships of the Canadian Merchant Marine have mostly been built on the Clyde or the Mersey, except during a few peculiar and irregular spasms of commercial patriotism, when contracts were let to Canadian builders irrespective of cost. Perhaps these infrequent courtesies have led the shipbuilders too far, at least the Tariff Advisory Board was invited, last autumn, to consider a petition for protective duties against foreign and British built ships. What are the facts? All the materials used in shipbuilding come into the country free, yet the builders say that they need a twenty-five per cent tariff to compete even with the British yards.

And what, I wonder, would the effects of such a tariff be on Canadian shipping? That is not hard to guess, since it is hard enough for the owners to make a profit even without the additional cost. Ships, like tea or boots, may be bought on a hundred counters and they will always be owned in the countries where the costs of ownership are lowest. And so the Government should, for the present at least, give the owner every possible benefit.

In buying or building a fleet it is well to keep in mind the various sorts of ships. The tramp, for example, is especially useful to Canada since it carries seasonal cargoes such as grain, coal and many other raw products. Ships of this class are slow and irregular but the freight charges are cheap, and there is the added virtue that the tramp has no schedule to follow, sailing wherever there is a cargo to carry. Very different is the liner, whose speed, dependableness and regularity are distinct advantages to the manufacturer. At the present time Canada is well served with liners, but there are still one or two untravelling routes which I shall later point out.

The third class, which now forms about one quarter of the world's tonnage, is the special carrier, fitted with refrigerating appliances or built to carry oil. These are usually owned by those industrial companies who need them in their business, but Canadian industrialists have been slow indeed to see the advantage of owning their ships. Indeed, this is also true elsewhere, for, in spite of meat and oil exports from the Dominions, there are nine ships owned in Great Britain for every one registered in the rest of the Empire.

A merchant marine cannot be built, bought or manned overnight, and the effects of any maritime policy must appear very gradually indeed. During the years between the act and the fact, when the policy is working very slowly and obscurely, men often become restless, growing sick of the fruit before it appears. More than two centuries ago Oliver Cromwell undertook to make England supreme upon the seas, even in the face of stout Dutch competition, and he determined that the shipowners should not grow tired in the meantime. The Navigation Acts of 1651, gave only an artificial protection when they excluded all foreign ships from trade either with England or her colonies, but

they kept the public quiet while the larger policy was taking effect.

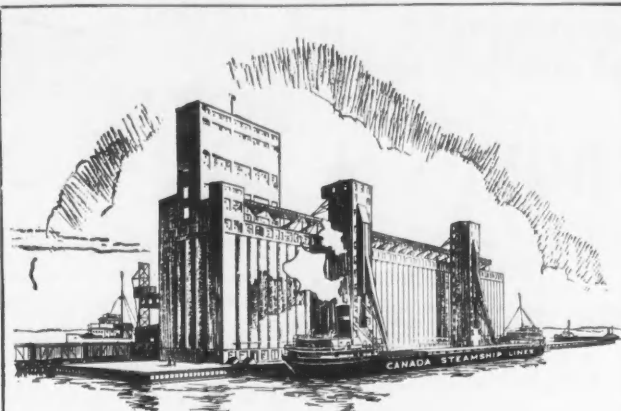
Working on this model, Australia very recently closed her coasting trade to all but her own ships. What had been good for England, proved to be poor medicine for Australia, so the new Acts were promptly scrapped. However India has become a convert to this mistaken policy, untaught by Australia's example, and it is hardly likely that her experience will be any happier.

To Canada these failures should be a warning, to keep her policy clear of such treacherous waters. The seventeenth century is not the twentieth, and Canada's competitors are scattered on every ocean, and not penned up in the Zuider Zee.

In a new country where men grip the plough and the axe too firmly, and where a few manufacturers struggle against the competition of foreigners, there is a danger that people and Government alike will forget that there are two parts to a bargain. They will do anything to sell their cabbages or logs at a good price, forgetting that it is also of some importance to know where to buy sugar and gasoline. This has been true of the policy of the Canadian Government, which has done much to develop the export trade of the country, leaving the consumer, and every citizen is a consumer, to a policy of buy-where-you-may.

It is time the other side of the bargain was given some attention, both for the good of the consumer and for the benefit of the shipping industry. Trade, and both parts of it, is the life of shipping, and Canada must remember that the beginning and the end of a profitable merchant marine, is two way traffic. Ships that come home empty sail badly, and what comes closer to the owner's heart, they use up earnings rapidly; so governments have no choice in the matter, they must adopt a balanced trade policy, or sacrifice their Merchant Marine.

(Continued on Page 34)



A New Factor

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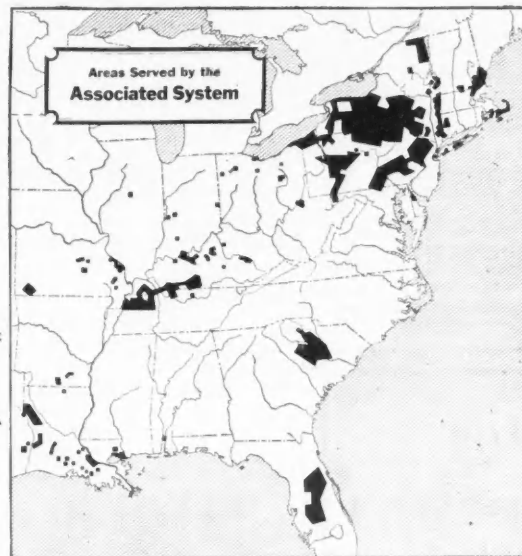
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827

Associated Gas and Electric Company Data from Annual Report for 1929

States in which service is rendered by the Associated System of which the Associated Gas and Electric Company is the principal unit.

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ARIZONA NEW MEXICO
ARKANSAS OHIO
CONNECTICUT OKLAHOMA
DELAWARE SOUTH CAROLINA
FLORIDA SOUTH DAKOTA
ILLINOIS TENNESSEE
INDIANA TEXAS
KENTUCKY VERMONT
LOUISIANA WEST VIRGINIA



Condensed Consolidated Statement

Gross Earnings and Other Income	\$79,540,914
Gross Income	43,240,956
Balance for Reserves, Interest and Dividends of Associated Gas and Electric Company	33,033,639
Earnings Per Share, Class A Stock (Average Number Shares Outstanding 1929)	3.64

Facts About The Associated Gas and Electric System

Total Gross Revenue	\$91,480,596
Total Number of Communities Served	2,300
Number of Electric Customers	896,630
Electric Kilowatt-hour Sales	2,372,274,311
Number of Gas Customers	421,857
Gas Sold (cu. ft.)	15,926,695,000
Total Number Registered Security Holders	190,139

The 12.9% gain in electric output during 1929, which compares with a 10.4% gain for the industry as a whole during the year, illustrates the business stability of a geographically diversified group of properties such as the Associated System.

Full report will be mailed on request to the Company at

61 BROADWAY



NEW YORK CITY



THE U.S. GATEWAY TO THE WEST

With a record of \$1,425,844.19 net profit earned for the city during the past year, Los Angeles Harbor, now second in American shipping, will be one of the "exhibits" most interesting to delegates of the National Foreign Trade Convention which opened May 23rd in Los Angeles. The figure has just been announced by the harbor commissioners. A view across the entrance to the harbor with Point Firmin in the foreground, San Pedro in the middle distance, and Long Beach at the rear right.

—Wide World Photo.

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POSSIBILITIES IN MASSEY-HARRIS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of buying Massey-Harris as a straight gamble just now? I have heard so many conflicting reports about this company, recently, and all "straight from the horse" that I am dizzy. It seems to me that the odds are fairly good—if the dividend is maintained the stock is now cheap. If it is cut, well I like to think I am a good sport and a good loser. At any rate, I won't blame you, but I would appreciate your views.

—P. L. D., Toronto, Ont.

Taking it in the spirit your letter indicates, I think that Massey-Harris is currently a good "gamble." The stock at around 33 is yielding 8.63 per cent. and the gamble is, as you point out, on whether or not the present dividend of \$3 will be maintained. If it is, the stock is at bargain levels. However, even if it is not I believe that present conditions are but temporary and that eventually the stock will be commanding much higher prices. At the worst you would suffer only a reduction in income for a comparatively brief period, as I believe that the position of the company is such as to assure it a ranking position in the industry for many years to come.

I admit that the brokers are telling all sorts of stories about Massey-Harris' current business, but while the company has not divulged any official information, my understanding from the most reliable sources available is that business this year has been running ahead of last. This increase is not, of course, from the Canadian but from the foreign end of the business; only some 31 per cent. of the total is transacted in Canada. Particular interest centres in the company's tractor division, production schedules calling for a 50 per cent. increase this year, and demand is reported to be excellent. As far as Canadian conditions are concerned, the outlook is not entirely gloomy as there is reported to be an increasing trend toward mechanization this year in a distinct effort to cut down wheat production costs.

On the average number of shares outstanding the company reported in 1929, its record year, earnings of \$3.58 per share on the common, which compared with \$2.13 a share in 1928, without including the proceeds from certain sales of assets in that year, and \$2.67 in 1927. Profits in 1929 would have been larger, of course, except for the unfavorable agricultural conditions which developed. The current outlook, of course, depends very largely upon what may eventuate in agriculture this year—a matter still on the lap of the gods.

Massey-Harris has, however, this very strong point in its favor: It now occupies such an international position that in whatever country a possible crop-failure occurs—an almost longed for happening—it will reap the benefit of increased activity and higher crop prices elsewhere. In general, my sizing up of the situation is such as to warrant purchase of this company's common by out-and-out speculators.

HUDSON BAY AND SHERRITT

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like to get some specific information on Sherritt-Gordon and Hudson Bay as I am contemplating investing some money in either one of these companies for a hold and do not know which to buy. Can you tell me the following:

- (1) Which mine carries the highest value of copper?
- (2) Which is the highest developed at the present time?
- (3) Which one has a smelter?
- (4) Is it true that the ore is of low grade in both mines?
- (5) What is the outlook at the present time for the stocks of these two mines and which will do the best? I appreciate your help and information more than I can tell you.

—J. M., Chula Vista, Cal.

I am happy to serve you. Here is the information on these two mines.

1. Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company shows a mine average of 1.90 per cent. copper; Sherritt Gordon's mine average was 2.75 per cent., but recent work tends to raise this figure, as drifting from the new west shaft has gone through hundreds of feet of 4 per cent. ore. This is a rather important development. Hudson Bay, on the other hand has \$2 to the ton in precious metals, while Sherritt's is around 80 cents to the ton, of which about 55c will be recoverable.

2. Hudson Bay has gone further with its work. It had a good start.

3. Hudson Bay has the smelter. The company will concentrate, smelt blister copper and turn out electrolytic zinc. Sherritt Gordon will concentrate only.

4. Neither mine can be rated as a high grade proposition. Both have huge deposits developed, and indicated. Both have chances for ore enlargement.

5. Current levels for these stocks have fully taken into account the prevailing unfavorable prices for base metals. This is a condition which will be improved. Already there are signs of an upward turn in prices of lead and zinc. In time both companies will be money makers and dividend payers. They are both holding propositions. Hudson Bay has stronger market support. Its price has also not declined in ratio with Sherritt Gordon. Basically Hudson Bay is in a stronger position having everything from ore to finished product facilities, including power. However, I could not forecast which would be the better market performer.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please let me know if you would advise buying National Cash Register Company class "A" stock, as it is now down so low. What has been the trend of the company's earnings in recent years, and what are its prospects, as you see them? I would also appreciate an explanation of the capitalization, and of the difference between the class "A" and class "B" stocks. What are the dividends on each. If the stock is as good as I think it is, it seems to me to be selling at a bargain price.

—E. L., Winnipeg, Man.

Unfortunately it's not as good as you think it is,—that is, as a buy at current levels. Current quotations for the stock (close to the low level for the year) are due to the sharp decrease in first quarter earnings and to rumors that the dividend rate may be reduced. In fact, the stock has been declining steadily for quite a few weeks.

While I do not think that anyone who bought at higher levels for the long pull should necessarily dispose of his holdings at the current low prices, I also do not think that there is any reason for making new commitments at this time, in view of the current unsatisfactory business and stock market prospects. If you particularly want to buy some shares of this company, I would suggest that you at least wait until there is some evidence that the company's earnings are taking a turn for the better.

Although the company's earnings have increased steadily in recent years—the maximum possible distribution on class "A" stock amounting to \$5.25 in 1929, as compared with \$5.21 in 1928 and \$4.70 in 1927—earnings for the first three months of 1930 declined 49.8 per cent. to 75 cents per class "A" share, as against \$1.15 in the corresponding 1929 period. The comparatively unfavorable results in the first quarter of the current year may be attributed to the sharp curtailment in the domestic demand for cash registers as the result of the general business recession. On the other hand, the company's accounting machine business is reported satisfactory.

Recent economies the company has affected should provide somewhat larger profits in the second quarter, and further improvement may be witnessed during the last half of the year. In spite of this, however, it seems likely that the full 1930 returns will fall substantially under the 1929 total.

The company's capitalization consists of 1,190,000 shares of class "A" and 400,000 shares of class "B" (held mainly by officers and employees), both classes being of no par value. Class "A" is entitled to \$3 annually and participates, share for share, with Class "B" after the latter receives \$3. Both issues are on a \$3 annual dividend basis, which was supplemented by extras of \$1 in January, 1929, and 1930. It is uncertain, however, whether the extra payment will be continued this year, because of the curtailed profits. Net working capital as of March 31st, 1930, was about \$4,000,000 lower than at the close of 1928, but it is officially reported that no new financing is contemplated in the near future.

NATIONAL BREWERIES ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Here is one more of your hundreds of inquirers who is looking for a good common stock to buy. I have some bonds coming due shortly and as I have a pretty sound investment backing of other good securities I think I should put the proceeds of these bonds into some common stock which can be regarded as an investment and yet which has some prospect of appreciation. Looking them over I have pretty well decided, (subject to your approval) on National Breweries. Can this stock be called an investment and do you think it is a good buy?

—W. S. P., Windsor, Ont.

Yes, I think it is and I think furthermore that National Breweries common can be regarded as being within the investment classification. At current prices of around 30 this stock which is on a \$1.60 annual dividend basis, yields 5.3 per cent.; it offers, I believe, in addition to this satisfactory return, attractive possibilities of appreciation for long-term holding.

National Breweries is not only the strongest unit in the industry but it has worked itself into an exceedingly desirable position both as regards financial structure and command of markets during recent years. Fifteen old-established breweries, comprising some of the largest in the province of Quebec, are united in the merger, and several millions of dollars have been spent out of operating revenues to bring existing equipment to a pitch of modern perfection as well as on extensive additions to plant and installation of improved processes. In addition to this, the company in 1928 retired its entire funded debt of \$1,200,000. Capital structure is now simple, consisting of 110,000 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of \$25 par value and 721,372 shares of no-par common. Both classes of stock were split four-for-one in December of last year.

The company has paid dividends regularly on the preferred since organization and on the common has paid \$4 annually from 1925 up to the split-up. The new rate is equivalent to \$6.40 annually on the old stock. Earnings for the year ended December 31 last were equivalent to \$9.32 on the old stock as against \$8.65 in 1928, or at the rate of \$2.33 on the new stock against dividend requirements of \$1.60. The report for the year showed working capital only slightly lower at \$3,408,292 as against \$3,433,738, despite the extensive capital expenditures referred to above. The balance sheet position is strong, current assets being in the ratio of 5½ to 1 to current liabilities. Total assets were \$16,954,750 as against \$15,617,000 in 1928.

The company's business for the current year is reported to be entirely satisfactory despite the quietness of general conditions and it is expected that the tourist traffic this year should add materially to revenue. It is, of course, too early to estimate the year's returns, but it is expected in quarters close to the management that earnings should at least equal those of the record year of 1929.

The company is reported to provide at least 70 per cent. of the brewery products consumed in the province of Quebec and is also extending its business into Ontario. The management of the company is exceedingly able and aggressive and conservative accounting methods are employed. I know of no condition, legislative or otherwise, which is likely to militate against continuance of the company's progress and I think that the value of the common stock should steadily increase.

BELL TELEPHONE OF CANADA

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please advise if Bell Telephone Company common stock is a good purchase around its present price (154). What I want is a good common stock investment to hold for several years, in fact indefinitely, giving an income that is dependable, adequate when compared with the current rate of yield from stock of such class, and which holds out the possibility of a return larger than one would get from a bond. Please tell me what you can about the company; for example the volume of business it does, its earnings in 1929 and 1928, possibility of increases in dividends, etc.

I have heard that a large proportion of the stock is owned by an American concern, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and that therefore Bell Telephone of Canada is not really Canadian. Is this so? Your always reliable information and opinion will help me greatly in making a decision in this matter.

—S. M., Montreal, Que.

You have made an excellent selection, I think, in Bell Telephone of Canada common. It seems to meet your requirements, as outlined in your letter, very well indeed. Bell Telephone of Canada common is a sound investment issue and can be purchased around its present price with reasonable confidence that time will justify your choice.

The current dividend (which affords a yield of over 5%), in conjunction with rights, which have been and very probably will be issued from time to time, should, in the long run, satisfactorily repay commitments at the present level, although, of course, spectacular appreciation is unlikely.

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Canada Cement Company LIMITED

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1-5/8% for the three months ending May 31st, 1930, being at the rate of 6 1/2% per annum on the paid up Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable to the fifteenth day of June, 1930, to shareholders of record as at the close of business May 31st, 1930.

H. L. DOBLE, Secretary.
MONTREAL, May 22nd, 1930.

Firstbrook Boxes Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

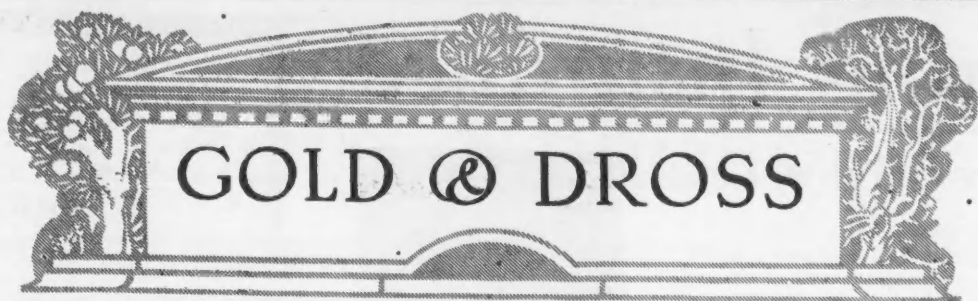
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1 1/2% on the 7% Preferred Stock of Firstbrook Boxes Limited has been declared payable to the fifteenth day of June, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 30th day of June next to Preferred Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1930.

By order of the Board.
(Signed) GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.
Toronto 9, May 21, 1930.

Jones Bros. of Canada Limited

Notice is hereby given that Preferred Stock Dividend No. 3 at the rate of \$1.62 1/2 per share has been declared, payable on June 2nd, 1930, to Preferred Stock shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 26th, 1930.

By order of the Board.
H. CAHLEY, Secretary.



GOLD & DROSS

Although the American Telephone and Telegraph Company owns 31% of the outstanding stock and maintains this proportion by taking up such rights as are offered, Bell Telephone of Canada is conducted and financed as a wholly Canadian organization, having, however, the benefits of Bell Telephone affiliations, connections, long distance and overseas service.

During the year 1929, this company did a gross business totalling \$40,031,358, which was larger than the 1928 aggregate by nearly 10%. Due to heavier interest charges (which were increased by about \$500,000) its 1929 net income was \$5,538,069, compared with \$5,596,685 in 1928. The net for 1929 was equal to \$9.01 a share on the 613,599 shares of stock outstanding at the end of the year, comparing with \$9.28 earned on the 603,405 shares outstanding as of December 31st, 1928. On the average number of shares outstanding during 1929, earnings were \$9.10 a share, as against \$10.14 earned on the average number outstanding during 1928. On April 1st last the company issued approximately 127,720 shares which had been subscribed in an earlier offering of rights.

The present dividend rate of \$8 a share is not likely to be increased, but in view of the contemplated expenditure of \$160,000,000 for improvements and extensions over the coming five years, it is not improbable that the company will have need of frequent public financing. The recently authorized increase in the funded debt and capitalization clears the way for either method, with the probability that any additional financing this year will take the form of bonds and a further possibility of a stock issue in 1931. The recent offering was on a one for five basis at \$125 a share.

KELVINATOR OFFERS POSSIBILITIES

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please advise if the common stock of Kelvinator Corporation (the parent company in the States) is a good buy now. I believe the stock has already advanced quite a bit and maybe it won't go any further. What do you think? Please tell me what you can about it. Several friends as well as myself are interested in it.

—M. S., Westmount, Que.

As you say, the stock has already had quite an advance this year, current quotations of 23 1/2 comparing with a high for 1930 to date of 26% and a low of 7 1/2. In spite of this, I think that the sharply expanding earnings being registered by the company this year gives the stock quite fair speculative possibilities, and that the outlook for spring and summer profits makes further appreciation possible within the year.

Reflecting a rapidly expanding demand for electric refrigeration and the popularity of the company's new model, earnings for the three months ended March 31st last were 223.3 per cent. larger than for the like period of 1929, thus amounting to 75 cents and 24 cents per capital share in the respective quarters. Practically the entire profit reported thus far in 1930 accrued in March, which was the best month in the company's history, and it is understood that earnings for April were even larger, amounting for the thirty day period to about 72 cents per share.

In view of prospects that sales will be maintained at record levels during the spring and summer months, earnings for the fiscal year to end September 30th next are estimated at \$4 per share. The company earned \$1.03 per share in the 1929 fiscal period, compared with a deficit of 89 cents for 1928. Dividends have not been paid or the 1,179,859 no par capital shares since suspension in 1927.

POTPOURRI

H. F., Ottawa, Ont. The financial statement of the DODGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, covering the thirteen months period to January 31st, 1930, showed \$1.17 per share earned on the class "B" common stock during the period, as against \$3.20 per share earned in the twelve months of 1928 by the predecessor company. Although earnings were down, the financial statement revealed fairly substantial improvements in the working capital position of the company, with the ratio of current assets to current liabilities better than eight to one. Mr. McAuley, the President, said that while it was impossible to forecast the results for the coming year, the directors looked forward to it with confidence. He said that the unfilled orders on hand in March of this year were the largest in the history of the company. While the stock is, of course, speculative, and furthermore has the disadvantage of not enjoying a very active market, I think that the present is probably a bad time for you to sell. As you know, the market is weak and irregular at the present time and I believe you might do better by holding until general business conditions take a definite turn for the better and there is more public interest in the stock market.

W. G., Tweed, Ont. An issue which I consider particularly attractive at this time is the 7% preferred issue of STANDARD PAVING AND MATERIALS LIMITED, currently selling around 87 and yielding fractionally over 8%. The dividend on the preferred is well protected, as the company earned \$3.53 per share on the common stock in its last fiscal year and appears to be doing very well currently. Decided speculative attractiveness is lent to the issue by the fact that it is convertible into common stock of the company on the basis of 2 1/2 shares of common for each share of preferred. As the company earned \$3.53 per share on the common last year and is paying dividends on the issue at the rate of \$2 per share per annum, this conversion privilege is of real potential importance. Standard Paving is well managed, has a number of important contracts on hand and its future prospects appear bright. Other attractive issues I would recommend are GOODYEAR OF CANADA 7% preferred, SIMPSON'S LIMITED 6 1/4% preferred, CANADA CEMENT 6 1/4% preferred, MCCOLL-FRONTENAC 6%, and ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER 6%. Each of these issues affords an attractive yield and in each case the dividend appears to be satisfactorily protected.

D. F., Ottawa, Ont. The stock of PIONEER MINING CORPORATION has been transferred for that of HURONIAN MINING AND FINANCE CORPORATION on a basis of five for one and the property holdings have been turned over. The assets of Pioneer consisted of 2,391,800 shares of Cooper Gold Mines stock, 42,714 shares of Vipond, 25,000 shares of Fort Hope Gold Mines and a one-twelfth interest in the Ungava Concession, a large acreage holding in iron formation. The Cooper Gold property in Michigan is still under exploration and at this time a test mill is in operation. Work over a considerable period, erratic in values, but averaging small tonnages of gold ore, Current work is planned to bulk-test the bodies, with a view to ascertaining average recoveries. The property is not an assured producer, in fact there is a strong possibility that all operations will shortly cease. Huronian Mining and Finance Corporation is a grouping of various interests, details of which follow. The share capital is 5,000,000 shares and begins operations with \$1,000,000 in cash and an accumulation of property interests. Kelsey Silver Mines took 500,000 shares at \$1 per share; in addition it received 50,000 shares for outside property interests which does not include the Kelsey silver mine. Vipond put up

\$250,000 cash for 250,000 shares; it also receives 50,000 additional shares for property apart from the Vipond mine. Pioneer receives 462,819 shares. The old Huronian Belt Company, now wound up, received 700,000 shares for properties and cash assets. The total issued shares of the new company will be 2,012,819 shares. An additional 1,000,000 shares are under option at \$1. The property assets of Huronian Mining & Finance are difficult to value. Pioneer from present indications can make a small profit from visible ore. The Ungava Concession seems to be something for development in the somewhat distant future. Prospect groups of claims held in various sections of the country have not shown anything interesting. Perhaps the most interesting of the activities of the new directorate is the employment of the cash in treasury. It is understood that considerable profit has been made in this way. Plans for engagement in actual prospecting and development of properties are not procurable at this time.

W. A., Mountain, Ont. My impression is that the GREAT NORTHERN GAS AND OIL COMPANY is long since out of existence and that the shares have no present value, but I would suggest that you check this up by writing to the Provincial Secretary of the Province in which the company was incorporated. Your share certificates will show you this.

F. J., Calgary, Alta. HARKER has a good test under excellent management. It was a tantalizing gold prospect which fooled more than one operator, its history extending back to war time. Hammell raised and spent a lot of money on it, a good deal of it his own. In 1928 work was confined to Nos. 1 and 2 veins on the 250,375 and 500 foot levels. No. 1 vein was selected as being the more interesting. Assay plans showed some 7 grade sections, with intervening hundreds of feet with \$2 and \$4 in excellent formation. Early in 1929 the company decided to go deeper, sunk the shaft to 1,000 feet. Work there was concentrated on the western, and more favorable, end of the vein. Here again short sections ran well. Once and awhile real high grade values were encountered, teasing the operators on. Several thousand feet of work was done and finally a consulting geologist of good qualifications was called in. His report, after thorough sampling and examination, caused a shut down. The surface was given another look and a little drilling was done by way of a last chance. The machinery was removed and shipped and the whole venture may be considered a closed incident. The company did put money into the GREENE STABELL, which at the time seemed to have better than the average chance. Indicative of results was the late consideration of a mill for the property. Development work in late 1929 was blocking out ore. Official reports state that values in vein developments run \$1,300 over 3.5 feet. Allowing for dilution a grade of \$16.50 over 4.5 feet could be secured on the average. This is very fair. The property is partly developed to 450 feet in depth. The company stopped work early in 1930, for reasons unstated. This property has possibilities.

H. A., Hamilton, Ont. For the first quarter of the current year, YELLOW TRUCK AND COACH showed a gain of 79.8% in net over the 1929 first quarter, profits amounting to \$105,844 and \$58,852 respectively. Nevertheless earnings still failed to cover the preferred dividend requirements, and a deficit of 7% per share on the combined class "B" and common stocks was shown in 1930, as compared with one of 16c a share in the first quarter of last year. As you know, the company was able to report a profit for the first time for the year 1929, and in my opinion the way is now cleared for more favorable results during the longer term future. The company has now centred all its manufacturing and engineering facilities in two plants at Pontiac, Michigan, and economies are expected from this centralization and a wider range of activities is being achieved.

T. A., Montreal, Que. The 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund series "B" Bonds, due in 1948, of the MINNESOTA AND ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY are an attractive purchase around current quotations, in my opinion. Although general conditions in the newspaper industry have been unsatisfactory, the company has reported substantial earnings for the last two years. Fixed charges and preferred dividends were covered by a good margin. This company, a manufacturer of newspaper paper, sulphate pulp, insulate, lumber and other forest products, reported for the year ended December 31st, 1929, net income of \$2,165,877, equivalent to \$57.66 per share of preferred and \$17.19 on the common. The figure for 1929 net income represented a net increase of 1% over 1928. On December 31st last, current assets were approximately twice current liabilities.

C. E. O., Huntingdon, Que. The MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST is comparatively old as these trusts go on this side of the Atlantic, having been organized in March of 1924. The company has had a very good record to date and in my opinion stock of this trust would constitute a satisfactory investment. Massachusetts Investors Trust reported for the year ended December 31st, 1929, net income from investments only, of \$498,222 or \$1.65, a capital share compared with \$1.55 a share in 1928. As an example of how well the Trust came through the market break of last year, the liquidating value of the stock was \$43.40 a share on December 31st, 1929, as against \$50.45 at December 31st, 1928. The company pays dividends on its capital stock at roughly a rate of \$2.00 a year. The Trust is managed by four trustees who must confine their purchases to an approved list published and on file with the depository, which is the State Street Trust Company of Boston. Not over 5% of the Trust capital may be invested in any one security and the trustees must make a complete annual report and quarterly reports of all stocks bought and sold.

A. E., Toronto, Ont. I would not recommend that you sell your bonds of CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CORPORATION as you will take a loss on them, as you would have to do at current quotations. As you possibly know, this investment trust enjoys one of the ablest financial directorates in Canada, having been organized by the Sir Herbert Holt and J. H. Gundy interests. You also, no doubt, received the report for the eleven months period ended December 31st last, which showed a capital depreciation of only something over 8%, which is considered creditable in view of the fact that the period included one of the worst market breaks in history. In my opinion these bonds constitute a satisfactory investment and I believe that the interest return is assured, in addition to there being ample security behind the bonds. I believe, in addition, that if you continue to hold these bonds that the common stock warrants will eventually provide the means of showing you satisfactory appreciation as well.

S. S., Woodstock, Ont. The situation concerning the first mortgage bonds of QUEEN'S PARK PLAZA, sold by the United Bond Company Limited, appears currently to be highly unsatisfactory. When I was last in touch with the United Bond Company, they told me that serious efforts were being made on behalf of the holders of the first mortgage bonds to obtain sufficient funds to assure completion of the building. Up to the present time, apparently, they have not been successful.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

Canadian Copper Refiners Limited

6% First Mortgage Bonds

Due May 1st, 1945. Principal and interest payable in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, New York or London, Eng. Denominations: \$1,000 and \$500.

These Bonds are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal, interest and sinking fund by Noranda Mines, Limited, whose net earnings for 1929 were \$4,287,173, compared with \$150,000 annual interest requirements on these Bonds.

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 6%.

Descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

36 King Street West — Toronto — Tel. Elgin 4321
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Regina Calgary Vancouver
London, Ont. Hamilton Ottawa New York London, Eng.



Sound Investment Securities

Our May Investment List contains a brief discussion of present investment conditions and includes a number of carefully chosen income producing bonds and preferred stocks for investment. A study of this list will assist investors in the proper selection of sound investment securities.

Copy forwarded on request.

Greenshields & Co

Investment Bankers
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
17 St. John Street, Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building

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THIS firm has memberships on the Montreal Stock Exchange, the Montreal Curb Market, the Toronto Stock Exchange, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, and New York Curb Market (associate).

These facilities, together with our extensive private wire system and experienced staff, ensure a complete service for the purchase and sale of securities.

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60 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL
Stock Brokers and Bond Dealers

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY



Established 1840
"One of the Oldest Canadian Companies."

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Vice President: E. B. STOCKDALE
Managing Director: H. BEGG
Directors: H. C. SCHOFIELD, M.P.P., W. R. BEGG, S. C. ROBINSON, M.P., HARRY C. EDGAR, W. E. BUCKINGHAM, E. J. HAYES
Secretary: W. H. BUSCOMBE
Assistant Secretary: J. G. HUTCHINSON
Superintendent of Agencies: GEORGE A. GORSON
HEAD OFFICE: 14-24 Toronto St., TORONTO
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Toronto Agents: PYKE & THOMPSON
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LIMITED
Casualty Insurance Adjusters
HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON CANADA
Hamilton, London, Kitchener, St. Catharines

The Canada National Fire Insurance Company
Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.
A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada.
President: J. B. COYNE, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
First Vice-President: T. S. McPHERSON, Victoria, B.C.
Second Vice-President: ALLAN S. BOND, Winnipeg, Man.
Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 787 Yonge Street.
W. W. COOPER, Superintendent of Agencies.

The Ontario Equitable Life & Accident Insurance Company
S. C. Tweed, President
Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.
Insurance in Force: \$52,460,013
Assets: 7,323,146
Policy Reserves: 5,547,433

Policyholders' Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ALFRED WRIGHT, President



HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

Concerning Insurance

New Motor Responsibility Law

Ontario Act, Effective September 1st, Should Cut Accident Toll and Afford Better Redress to Injured

By GEORGE GILBERT

OPERATION of the new Ontario financial responsibility law for owners and drivers of automobiles, which comes into force on September 1st of this year, should have a decided effect in reducing the accident toll on our highways as well as in affording better redress to those who are injured in motor accidents through no fault of their own.

Probably the only criticism that can be made against such a law is that uninsured motorists may have one serious accident, without providing redress, before being called to account. However, as the greatest need of the day is accident prevention, not accident indemnity, it seems to be generally admitted that a financial responsibility law, along with adequate registration and safety laws, meet the requirements of the public for protection from reckless motorists better than any existing form of compulsory insurance law requiring everybody to have insurance before being allowed to drive on the highways, even though such a law takes care of the first accident as well as subsequent ones.

Experience shows that compelling all motorists to take out insurance does not in itself tend to make them more careful, because in that case they know that everybody else is insured, and that in the event of an accident the insurance company, and not the person causing the injury, will have to pay for it. In fact, drivers of heavy trucks, busses, and even private car owners, are likely to become more careless, because knowing that they are insured against financial responsibility, their pockets will not be touched; and, as criminal negligence can seldom be proved, they are liable to develop the feeling that they are safe from the reach of the criminal law.

On the other hand, the financial responsibility law only affects those who have demonstrated that they are reckless or careless, so that the vast majority of motorists, who are careful drivers, are untouched by the law and can remain outside it so long as they avoid accidents; and so they have a real incentive to continue to exercise care.

It must not be overlooked, either, that the financial responsibility law also deals with the first accident in an effective way, by suspending the driving license of the person responsible for it until he has satisfied any judgment that may be standing against him as a result of such accident.

Suspension of all driving rights until a settlement is made for an accident should be effective in making uninsured judgment debtors try to pay up instead of trying to dodge payment; and it certainly will induce uninsured drivers with little or no means to be either more careful or to buy insurance. Thus while it does not absolutely guarantee the payment of final judgments, the alternative of permanent expulsion from the road is so compelling that it will have a strong tendency to reduce unpaid judgments to a minimum.

One noteworthy feature of the new law is that in respect of persons under the age of 21 or over 65, it provides that proof of financial responsibility may be required before the issue of an owner's permit or driver's license.

Another clause provides for the voluntary filing of proof of financial responsibility by owners and drivers, including non-residents driving in the Province, even though they have not had an accident, so that they may thus avoid suspension or withdrawal of license in case they do have an accident.

Under the new law proof of financial responsibility must be given in the following amounts by every driver, and, in the case of an owner, in the said amounts for each motor vehicle registered in his name, by every owner to whom the law applies, namely: "(a) At least \$5,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) for injury to, or death of, any one person, and subject to that limit for each person so injured or killed, at least \$10,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) for injury to, or death of, two or more persons in any one accident; and (b) At least \$1,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) for damage to property of others resulting from any one accident."

Proof of financial responsibility may be furnished in any one of three ways: 1. By filing the certificate of an authorized insurer that it has issued to or for the benefit of the person named therein a motor vehicle liability policy in the prescribed form; 2. By filing the bond of a guarantee or surety company licensed in Ontario, or a bond with personal sureties, approved as adequate security upon application to a judge of the county or district in which such sureties reside; 3. By filing the certificate of the Treasurer of the Province that the person named therein has deposited a sum of money or securities for money approved by him in the amount or value of \$11,000 for each motor vehicle registered in the name of such person.

Provision is also made for the demerit rating of those whose operating record has shown them to be extra-hazardous risks for motor vehicle liability insurance. They are to be divided into three classes according to the seriousness of their offence or the character of their operating record. Those in Class A are to pay for their insurance 10 per cent. in excess of the standard rate, those in Class B, 25 per cent., and those in Class C, 50 per cent., in excess of the standard premium rate.

Dominion Charters for Consolidated Life and Consolidated Fire

BILL No. 46, to incorporate the Premier Life Insurance Company was amended in the House of Commons on May 5, by changing the title to "An Act to Incorporate Consolidated Life Insurance Company of Canada." With that amendment, the



ADDED TO BOARD
E. G. McMillan, Secretary of Eastern Steel Products, who has been elected a director of the company. Mr. McMillan fills the vacancy on the board occasioned by the elevation of James Playfair to the Presidency and the retirement of Cyrus Dolph from that office.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

Bill was reported, read the third time and passed.

Bill No. 52, to incorporate the Merchants' and Employers' Insurance Company, was also amended by changing the title to "An Act to Incorporate Consolidated Fire and Casualty Company." This Bill, as amended, was reported, read the third time and passed.

Ontario Equitable Actuary to Present Paper at International Congress

MR. G. WILSON GEDDES, F.A.S., Actuary, The Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company, Waterloo, Ont., sailed from Montreal May 30th to attend the Ninth International Congress of Actuaries being held in Stockholm, Sweden, about the middle of June. Mr. Geddes is contributing a paper on one of the subjects requested by Congress, namely, "Is it Possible to Organize Life Insurance Without Participation in the Profits in Such a Way as to be Equally or Even More Advantageous to the Policyholder than the Method with Participation?" Mr. Geddes, who has the distinction of being the only Canadian actuary to present a paper at this Congress, answers the question with a decided affirmative, as might be expected from his connection with the Ontario Equitable, a non-participating company.

Extension of Time for Returned Soldiers' Insurance

In the House of Commons at Ottawa on May 19th, the following resolution was introduced by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance:

"Resolved that the time for receiving applications for insurance under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act be extended for three years from the 31st of August, 1930."

He said: "His Excellency the Governor General, having been made acquainted with the subject matter of this resolution, recommends it to the favorable consideration of the house."

Motion was agreed to.

Fool-Proofing Matches and Cigarettes

WITH matches and smoking at the top of the list as the cause of preventable fires, the announcement of the discovery of a self-extinguishing match and cigarette is of public interest.

It appears that experts working in the Bureau of Standards at Washington have succeeded in producing such matches and cigarettes. The match is coated with waterglass within a half inch of its head, so that when it is thoughtlessly thrown down it will burn for only a second or so before the waterglass extinguishes the blaze.

In the case of the cigarette, the fire protective factor consists of an inch-long cork tip lined with waterglass-air-excluding sodium silicate. When tossed aside as a rag end, this self-extinguishing cigarette was found in tests to go out quickly enough to reduce the fire hazard some 90 per cent. as compared with the untreated cigarette.

It is estimated that a cut of one-third in the number of so-called accidental fires would be effected by the general use of these fire-proof matches.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Why does every life insurance agent who comes in to see me start out almost invariably by asking me how much insurance I am carrying? I do not feel like telling every Tom, Dick and Harry my affairs, as I feel it is none of their business what insurance I have or what my investments are. Why do they not sell their policies without making themselves a nuisance

A Tower of Strength

Assets - \$568,000,000

Life Assurance in force:

\$2,400,000,000

Rate of interest earned on mean invested assets in 1929
7.02 per cent.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



IN an address to college students, the Premier of Canada recently compared life to a battle. Armed with higher knowledge, a young man may march on to assured achievement. But equipped only with a minor education, his chances for success are correspondingly small.

THE GREAT-WEST EDUCATIONAL POLICY

IS THE SUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL MEANS OF ENSURING A SUCCESSFUL CAREER FOR YOUR SON OR DAUGHTER. EXAMPLE: You deposit a certain sum each year with the Company. When the time comes, the money is available for a complete university course. If, meanwhile, you die or become disabled (as defined in the policy) the Company will pay all the remaining premiums. If your child dies before age eleven, the money will be returned to you with 5 per cent. compound interest. Should he die after age eleven, the full amount of the policy—plus substantial profits—will be paid to you as ordinary insurance.

Great-West Life
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Shaw & Begg, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY - STABILITY - SERVICE

Managers for the following substantial Non-Board Insurance Companies:

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1840	Assets \$ 942,411.00
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA Established 1922	Assets \$ 768,345.91
MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK Established 1910	Assets \$ 14,892,547.03
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1850	Assets \$ 5,291,724.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1851	Assets \$ 7,013,848.00
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910	Assets \$ 4,409,681.00
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865	Assets \$ 5,690,297.00
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1863	Assets \$ 3,961,827.00
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	Assets \$ 5,101,514.00
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Established 1835	Assets \$ 853,128.00
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANIES Established 1911	Assets \$ 14,881,526.00
LLOYDS CASUALTY COMPANY Established 1882	Assets \$ 5,492,697.00

Applications for Agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities

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H. BEGG, President and Manager

ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000

EAGLE STAR &
BRITISH DOMINIONS
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada

TORONTO

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Manager

DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

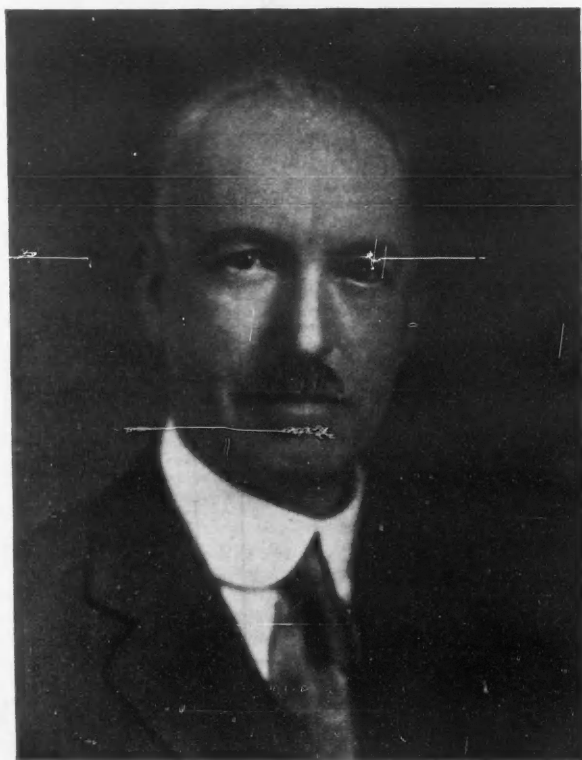


FINANCIAL SECURITY

A Monarch Life Insurance Policy will protect your family or make your own future financially secure. Rates are low and profits liberal. Write for particulars.

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Good Openings for Salesmen—Apply, Head Office—WINNIPEG



FIFTY YEARS IN CANADA

George Weir, Manager for Canada since 1916 of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, which this year celebrates its Golden Jubilee in the Dominion. Established in 1869, it entered Canada in 1880, and was the first British Company to write guarantee insurance in this country.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
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We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—
satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

The Casualty Company of Canada

OF TORONTO
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
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What Every Agent Wants

to represent a company able and willing to give
fair and prompt settlement of all claims. This
Company points with pride to its record for the
last forty years.

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by trying to probe into what does not
concern them?

—H. J., Hamilton, Ont.
Of course, their object is to find out
your need for more insurance, and to
supply it, but they have to go about
it in a tactful way if they expect to
meet with much success. They must
first establish a friendly feeling and
some confidence in their ability before
they can expect a business man to
supply them with the details of his
insurance, his income, his invest-
ments, etc.

You can figure out for yourself in a
simple way whether you are carrying
enough insurance to meet your re-
quirements or not.

Take a sheet of paper and put down
the amount you now have, and add
to it the amount of your other assets,
stocks, bonds, savings account, prop-
erty, your home, if you own it, or
whatever equity, if any, you may have
in it, and from the total subtract the
amount of any indebtedness that you
can think of. Also take off, say \$1,200,
for the cost of your last illness and
funeral expenses.

What you have left is what your
dependents will have to carry on with.
To find out what monthly income this
will produce at, say six per cent., take
the amount in dollars, strike off the
last two figures and divide by two.
This amount represents the monthly
income your family will receive, pro-
vided they can invest the money
safely at six per cent.

If you feel that five per cent. would
be a more conservative interest rate
to expect on investments, you can find
the approximate weekly income the
amount will produce by striking off
the last three figures from the total
in dollars of your assets.

Then you have to figure out the min-
imum amount per month or per week
your family could get along on after
you are gone.

Now you have the materials for
ascertaining the amount of your short-
age, if any, in insurance without dis-
closing your affairs to anybody.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Kindly give me your opinion of the
following insurance companies as to
their reliability for the classes of in-
surance written: Laurentian Insurance
Co., Montreal; The Pilot Insurance Co.,
Waterloo, and Toronto General Insur-
ance Co., Toronto.

—E. T., Madoc, Ont.
These three companies are regularly
licensed to transact business in On-
tario and have government deposits
for the protection of policyholders, as
follows:

Laurentian Insurance Co., \$50,000;
Pilot Automobile and Accident Insur-
ance Co., \$26,000; Toronto General
Insurance Co., \$92,000.

The Laurentian has been in busi-
ness since 1925, the Pilot since 1927,
and the Toronto General (formerly
Toronto Casualty) since 1921. They
each show a substantial surplus as
regards policyholders and are accord-
ingly safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Will you be good enough to inform
us whether you consider the following
companies safe to insure with for the
amounts mentioned: The Balise Fire
Ins. Co., of Switzerland, \$3,000; Fidelity
American Ins. Co., \$1,500; Merchants
& Manufacturers Fire Ins. Co., \$2,000;
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co., \$2,000;
Minn., \$3,500; Mill Owners Mutual Fire
Ins. Co., of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa,
\$3,000; Wellington Fire Ins. Company,
Toronto, \$2,500; Pacific Fire Ins. Com-
pany, New York, \$2,500; Lumbermen's
Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, \$2,500; The
Stuyvesant Ins. Co., New York, \$2,500.
—L. J., St. Johns, Que.

These companies are all regularly
licensed to do business in Canada and
have government deposits for the pro-
tection of Canadian policyholders.
They maintain assets in this country
in excess of their liabilities here, and
are accordingly safe to insure with.

Their government deposits are as
follows: Balise, \$127,063 (accepted at
\$121,887); Fidelity American, \$51,000
(accepted at \$49,470); Merchants and
Manufacturers, \$100,000; Minnesota
Fire, \$102,000 (accepted at \$101,399);
Mill Owners Mutual, \$137,000 (accept-
ed at \$135,000); Wellington Fire,
\$100,000; Pacific Fire, \$250,500; Lum-
bermen's, \$90,000; Stuyvesant, \$228,
500 (accepted at \$224,820).

T. H. C., Sarnia, Ont.:—In further
reference to your recent enquiry re-
garding Lumber Underwriters Insur-
ance Co., Home Insurance Bldg., Little
Rock, Ark., I desire to point out that
while there is no insurance company
by that name licensed in Canada,
there is a reciprocal or inter-insur-
ance exchange by the name of
Lumber Underwriters regularly licens-
ed in Ontario for that class of
business.

As that was evidently the organiza-
tion you had in mind, its address
being the same, Home Insurance
Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., the informa-
tion in my previous answer should be
modified accordingly.

Lumber Underwriters was formerly
licensed by the Dominion as a recip-
rocal, but is not now licensed by the
Dominion, though its Dominion Gov-
ernment deposit of over \$50,000 in
Dominion Government Bonds is still
retained, but, according to the state-
ment of the Dominion Superintendent
of Insurance, is held as security for

policies issued or renewed in Canada
prior to the expiry of its Dominion
license on March 31, 1928. He also
points out that policies taken or re-
newed by Canadians since that date
are without the protection of this
Dominion deposit.

As reciprocals are not required to
maintain a government deposit in On-
tario in order to obtain a license to
do business in the province, Lumber
Underwriters has not made a deposit
with the Ontario Government.

SATURDAY NIGHT advises insuring
only with insurance organizations that
are regularly licensed in Canada and
maintain a government deposit here
for the protection of Canadian policy-
holders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am offered, by the agent here of
the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.,
fire insurance rates about 20 per cent.
less than I have been paying. I under-
stand several apparently responsible
people have made the switch to that
company and would be grateful for
your opinion as to the advisability of
my also changing over. What is the
weak point?

—E. C., Grande Prairie, Alta.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance
Co., with head office at Wawanesa,
Man., has been in business since 1896.
It operates under a Manitoba charter,
and is authorized to transact mutual
fire, lightning, wind and storm insur-
ance. It is licensed in Alberta, and
also has a license from the Dominion
Insurance Department. It has a Do-
minion Government deposit of \$323,
733 (accepted at \$273,792) for the
protection of policyholders.

At the end of 1929 its total assets
were \$2,768,818.92, including \$1,595,
986.51 of premium notes. Its total
liabilities were \$1,785,327.87, including
\$126,433.46 required to reinsure its
risks on the cash system. The surplus
of assets over liabilities was accord-
ingly \$2,590,286.05, showing the strong
financial position of the company.

The company writes insurance on
both the mutual system with premium
notes and on the cash system without
premium notes. According to the law
under which it operates, it may issue
policies on the cash system without
liability of policyholders to assess-
ment.

As it is not a tariff company, it may
fix its own rates for insurance.

The only difference between insur-
ing with it and with a stock company
is that in the latter event you have
the additional protection afforded by
the capital stock.

But as the Wawanesa's surplus of
assets over liabilities is ample to fully
protect its policyholders in my opin-
ion, I consider it safe to insure with
on either the cash or mutual system.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you give me any information
about the Travelers Health Associa-
tion, Omaha, Neb., when it began busi-
ness, its financial position, and if it is
licensed in Canada?

—C. L. B., Windsor, Ont.

Travelers Health Association of
Omaha, Nebraska, is not licensed to
do business in Canada, and has no de-
posit with the government here for
the protection of the people of this
country insuring with it.

It was organized in 1904, and oper-
ates on the assessment system. At the
end of 1928 its total admitted assets
were \$432,333, while its total liabil-
ities were \$80,039. Its cash income in
1928 was \$590,105, while its total dis-
bursements were \$576,913.

As it operates on the assessment
plan and is not licensed in this coun-
try, I advise against insuring with it.

Payment of a claim under a policy
with this concern could not be enforc-
ed in Canada, but the claimant would
have to go to Nebraska to try to col-
lect. He would thus be practically at
its mercy so far as getting his money
was concerned.

In insuring with a licensed com-
pany, a policyholder is under no such
disadvantage, as payment of any valid
claim in that case can be readily en-
forced in the local courts if necessary.
As licensed companies are required to
maintain funds in Canada in excess
of their liabilities here, the money is
available in the country with which
to satisfy valid claims.

There is no dearth of licensed com-
panies from which to buy insurance,
so why take the risk of dealing with
unlicensed concerns.

Cheapness is the lure held out by
the unlicensed company, but insur-
ance that is not readily collectable in
case of a claim is dear at any price,
however low the rate at which it is
offered.

NOTICE TO READERS

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vice service is for the use of paid-
in-advance mail subscribers only.
Saturday Night regrets that it
cannot answer inquiries from non-
subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be
accompanied by the address label
attached to the front page of each
copy of Saturday Night sent to a
regular subscriber, and by a
stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer
to one subject only. If informa-
tion on more than one subject is
desired, the sum of fifty cents
must be sent with the letter for
each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the
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Is Unemployment Inevitable?

(Continued from Page 25)

The social losses which result from the enforced idleness of men, even when maintenance is provided, are so great that every effort must be made to keep workers as fully employed as it is possible to do through managerial efficiency. The ideal for which our industrial leaders should strive is to achieve the same stability of employment for their wage-earners as they have for their salaried employees. Such a program may appear far removed from current industrial practice and yet it offers the only escape from the insecurity which now besets the mass of our workers.

As we have shifted the emphasis from unemployment insurance to "insurance of employment" it is necessary to consider the factors in our industrial system which will either impede or aid in the stabilization of employment. As the problem is largely one of management we can find a point of departure in the words of Owen D. Young. Writing in the Review of Reviews recently, Mr. Young said that "the point is that in your modern business organization of large size we have completely divorced ownership from responsibility. Now ownership has little or no relation to the conduct of business."

What bearing has the separation of ownership and management on the problem of stable employment? Simply this, that the manager of a corporate business has now only one function to perform, that of managing the enterprise in an efficient manner. As he has become divorced from ownership so has he become more specialized in his field and more desirous of demonstrating his ability not by the accumulation of great wealth but by the way in which the business is conducted. So far in the management of business there has only been one criterion of business efficiency and that is the maintenance of dividends at a satisfactory level.

That a great number of managers have achieved this level of efficiency is indicated by the data presented for the United States in the exhaustive study "Recent Economic Changes". The analysis of corporate earnings shows that dividends have become a more stable form of payment than the earnings on bonds. It may be taken for granted that in Canadian business similar conditions are becoming the rule.

The failure of business management from our point of view, has been the failure of executives to assume the same responsibility for the stabilization of employment as they have assumed for the stabilization of corporate dividends. What we need now is the common recognition of the principle that no business can be considered to be efficiently managed unless every effort has been made to secure stable employment for its workmen. The recognition of this principle would go a long way toward securing the conditions that are needed.

This feature may well be illustrated by the testimony of Mr. Willard, the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, before the U.S. Senate Committee on the stabilization of employment: "Stabilization can be promoted more by a state of mind than almost anything else that I can think of, because what we have accomplished on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is

largely the result of a different state of mind or point of view. It reflects a conscious desire to improve and stabilize working conditions in one period compared with another period. This apparent indifference, you might say, should be criticised and apologized for, and I do apologise for it, but it reflects the way I had been brought up; and when I say "I" I think that applies rather generally to a great part of those who employ labor. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as one of the units of society, ought to recognize and carry whatever responsibility rests upon it as a large employer and I think that it was due to our recognition in part of the obligation which I have just been discussing, that we of the Baltimore & Ohio developed a quickened sense of the importance of anything which had to do with the stabilization of employment."

I have quoted Mr. Willard at some length because I think that he stands for the newer type of business executives who recognise the two-fold nature of their responsibilities—those to the owners of the enterprise on the one hand, and, on the other, to the employees who are dependent upon the company for their livelihood. But the mere recognition of this responsibility

enterprises as the Dennison Manufacturing Company, the makers of paper novelties, and Hill Bros., packers of Dromedary dates. Such illustrations by no means exhaust the list of companies which have adopted plans for stabilizing employment but sufficient has been said to show the great opportunities which really exist.

In some cases it has been found impossible, owing to the great seasonal variations, to reach the same level of stabilization as would approximate yearly employment. The clothing industry provides a good illustration of the means of attack in such cases. The first step in this industry was taken by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago in co-operation with some of the employers. At first in this area, but now in other cities, the workers and the employers contributed to an unemployment insurance fund from which payments are made to unemployed workers. At the same time every effort is made to keep operations at as high a level as possible and the union officials give every assistance in their power to the employers. In some cases the union has even loaned their experts to companies which were not as efficient as their competitors.



THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL ADVISER TO POLAND
Charles Dewy, American financial adviser to the Polish Government, photographed with his wife and daughter upon his return to Warsaw after a visit to Rumania.

—Wide World Photos.

bility is not enough; the obligation must be assumed in the conduct of the enterprise. It is because the management of the Baltimore & Ohio actually conducted their business on this basis that their railway has become the model of stabilized employment in the transportation field.

We have now discovered two of the essentials which underlie all efforts for stabilized employment, first the recognition by the management of their responsibility and secondly, the belief that stabilization is possible. It is in regard to the second of these essentials that a good deal of pessimism is expressed, so it will be profitable to consider briefly the limitations of the plans. In the first place it must be recognized that there are no standard practices which can be applied to any and every industry. Each business presents its peculiar difficulties and it is a test of managerial ability to evolve policies which will prove advantageous for the local conditions. Nevertheless stabilization, in greater or less degree, has been secured in a sufficient number of plants in various industries to prove conclusively that there are no insurmountable difficulties. In the field of steam transportation we have already touched on the B. & O. plan, as it is now widely known.

Similar measures are now being adopted in the Canadian National shops and on a number of the American railways. One of the most extensive efforts at stabilization was started by Procter and Gamble, the manufacturers of Ivory Soap. This company now guarantees their employees in Ivorydale 48 weeks of work each year. Their plan has proved so successful that the concern is now known as the company with "the payroll that floats." Not only does the stabilization of employment provide a more contented working force but the company has also found that by equalizing production throughout the year their operations have become more profitable. Then there are stabilization plans in such widely differing

entire field. The most pressing need at the present time is for careful research into the conditions of employment in our industries and in each community.

On the basis of such study it will be possible to suggest constructive lines of action for governmental bodies and private associations. As a basis of discussion I have appended a list of recommendations which have been gathered through wide reading on the subject of unemployment. Some of the proposals can be traced to reports that have been made to civic authorities but in all cases I have attempted to adapt the suggestions so that they will apply more directly to Canadian conditions.

1. The Dominion government should make grants to each of the universities so that research divisions could be set up to study the nature and extent of unemployment. These research divisions would also work on the problem of securing stabilized employment.

2. The government employment offices should be equipped to gather material for the various university research divisions.

3. In each community a "Citizens' Unemployment Committee" should be established, representing all interests in the community, the municipal government and social agencies, and professional and working people as well as industry, commerce and the banks. These committees should be attached to the research divisions as advisory members, and their main duties would be to spread the results of investigations and studies among all classes of our population and to urge the adoption and support of specific remedies that the research divisions work out.

4. All experiments that are made to stabilize employment should be studied by the committees and the research divisions and the information so secured be passed on to the managers of



HEADS GREAT BRITISH FIRM
Sir Eric Geddes, one of the Empire's most colourful figures, who has been elected Chairman of the Board of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited.

Industrial concerns.

5. The committees should study the government employment offices and make suggestions for the more effective use of these offices.

6. Dominion, provincial and municipal governments should make a careful study of the planning of public works and wherever possible arrange to have the work done in times of business depression.

7. The Citizens' Unemployment Committees should make a careful study of the school system and co-operate with the educational authorities in developing a comprehensive system of vocational education and vocational guidance.

8. The Dominion government should institute an exhaustive inquiry into the policies of our financial institutions. The government should secure the assistance not only of business men but also of students of monetary theory. Plans for financial stabilization that have been advocated or adopted in other countries should be carefully analysed and their relation to Canadian conditions developed.

Canada's New Seaway Link

Story of Welland Canal Parallels Dominion's Economic Development—New Structure Fourth Built

THE Welland Ship Canal which is to be formally opened on July 1, 1930, is one of the principal links in the great chain of navigation from the Strait of Belle Isle up the St. Lawrence and through the Great Lakes to the western end of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,339 miles.

In considering the historic and romantic background of this vital artery of Canada's trade for the past hundred years, the story of the Welland Canal may be said to recapitulate the important events in the Dominion's advance among the nations of the world. From time to time, to cope with the country's ever-increasing volume of trade, no fewer than three canals had been constructed across the Niagara peninsula of Ontario from lake Erie to lake Ontario previous to the present undertaking. The first of these was opened for traffic in 1829, the second in 1845, and the third in 1870.

Improvements to the 1870 canal bringing its depth to 14 feet and other measures were effective until 1913 when it was seen that a new and much larger canal was an absolute necessity. Construction was delayed by the Great War but such progress has been made in the last few years that on Dominion Day, Canada will formally open one of the great canals of the world, and one distinguished by many unique features.

The total length of the Ship Canal is 27.7 miles between the outermost ends of approaches at Port Weller in lake Ontario and those at Port Colborne in lake Erie. For all practical purposes it is a straight line throughout, and the difference in level between lake Ontario and lake Erie (326½ feet) is overcome by seven locks of 46½ feet lift each and a guard lock. The usable length of these locks is 820 feet, the usable width 80 feet, with 30 feet of water on the sills. The provisions of this latter depth over all permanent structures will make it possible, later, to increase the depth of the entire canal to 30 feet by excavation of the reaches, through which, for the present, a minimum navigable depth of 25 feet is being provided. The canal reaches are 200 feet wide at the bottom and 310 feet wide at the waterline. Both Port Weller and Port Colborne harbours, which may be affected by the action of the waves, have been dredged to an average depth of 27½ feet below standard low water level.

The lift of the Welland Ship Canal locks has no precedent in actual construction for locks of their size. Flight locks Nos. 4, 5 and 6, down the face of the escarpment, are twin locks in one flight with a total aggregate lift of 139½ feet. They are similar to the Gatun locks on the Panama canal, which, though of somewhat larger dimensions, have an aggregate lift of only 85 feet. By means of these twin locks vessels may be passed up the

escarpment at the same time as other vessels are being passed down.

There are many other interesting features in the new canal which crosses the old canal at several points and coincides with it at others, all to the advantage of the new. For instance, from Welland to Humberstone, the old and new canals coincide, but just north of Humberstone the new canal leaves the old one to continue a straight alignment into the harbour at Port Colborne and thus eliminate a very sharp curve in the old canal known as Ramey's Bend. Again by keeping the summit level from Port Colborne, lake Erie, to Thorold at a regulated height by means of a guard lock, vessels can be passed into the canal without delay from the constantly fluctuating level of lake Erie. This is entirely new and effects a vast improvement in navigation.

The time taken to fill a lock is eight minutes, and it is estimated that a vessel can be passed through a lock in about twenty minutes. The estimated time required to pass a vessel through the entire canal is eight hours, as against fifteen to eighteen hours on the present canal. The canal will be electrically lighted and operated, by power generated from the flow through canal operation. Though every effort has been made to reduce such structures to the minimum no fewer than twenty-one railway and highway bridges have had to be provided over the canal.

The opening of the new canal will allow the great steamers of the upper lakes, many of them over 600 feet in length, hitherto confined to the lakes above the canal, to carry their cargoes to the lower end of lake Ontario and, very shortly, to Prescott, where adequate terminal facilities are being constructed. This will materially reduce the canal-barge and rail haul between lake boat and ocean steamship.

Current Quotations on Unlisted Stocks

(Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Ltd.)

Industrial Stocks	BID	ASK
Brundage Henderson Pref.	\$88.50	\$92.00
Burns Pref. Bonus 25% Com.	72.00	77.00
Canada Machinery Com.	7.00	
Canada Packers 7% Pref.	99.75	101.50
Can. Industries Com. "B"	165.00	180.00
Canadian Westinghouse	90.50	95.00
Dom. Alloy Steel Pref.	1.00	2.00
Dominion Mfrs. Pref.	75.00	
Eastern Car Pref.	75.00	77.00
General Steel Warens 7% Pref.	82.00	85.00
Inter-City Baking Com.	71.00	
King, Edw. Hotel "A" 8%		
Loew's Buffalo Pref.	49.00	53.00
Loew's Toronto Pref.	82.00	87.00
Mount Royal 6% Pref.	42.50	46.00
Port Hope Sanitary	40.00	44.00
Rogers Majestic	19.00	22.50
Standard Fuel Pref. Bonus	55.00	91.00
Toronto Brick Pref.	68.75	
Willards Chocolate Pref.	73.00	80.00
Trust & Loan Stocks		
British Mortgage & Trust	220.00	240.00
Capital Trust	72.50	80.00
Chartered Trust & Executor	105.00	110.00
Crown Trust	136.00	155.00
Debiture & Securities Pref.	68.25	75.00
Guelph & Ontario Loan		
\$50.		
Midland Loan & Savings	60.00	66.00
Peoples Loan & Savings	15.00	20.00
Security Loan & Savings	85.50	91.00
Trusts & Guarantee	115.00	130.00
	55.25	59.00

ELECTED TO BOARD
J. A. Wales, who has been made a director of the McCall-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., succeeding Arthur Hughes, who has retired from the Board.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

Northern Rhodesia's Huge Mines-in-the-Making

	Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., Limited	Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.	Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.	Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions	N'Changa Copper Mines, Ltd.	Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.
Stock issued and optioned (shares)	(a) 14,000,000	4,795,741	(e) 4,031,325	749,678	(f) 900,000	(j) 6,000,000
Amount of above capital at par	£3,500,000	£1,198,935½	£1,007,831	£749,678	£900,000	£600,000
Cash income from above will be	£4,308,092	£3,615,395	(f) £2,410,817	£2,264,386	£1,275,000	(jj)
Approximate market price of stock	£1	£1 10s	£2 12s	£15	£2 15s	....
Total market value represented	£14,000,000	£7,193,612	£10,481,445	£11,245,170	£2,475,000	....
Expended on development and plant	(b) £1,453,000	£2,834,029	£473,884	(g)	(h) 59,000,000	45,000,000
Proved ore officially reported (short tons)	63,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	40,000,000	150,000,000	60,000,000
Including estimated amount since proved	80,000,000	100,000,000	25,000,000	150,000,000	125,000,000	....
Including probable further tonnage	175,000,000	150,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000	125,000,000	....
Average grade of proved ore (copper)	4%	3.33%	3.5%	8% or 9%	3.9%	4.68%
Copper in officially reported proved ore (short tons)	2,520,000	2,497,750	....	2,301,000	2,108,000	....
The recoverable 90% of this is (short tons)	2,268,000	2,247,975	....	2,070,900	1,895,400	....
Value of recoverable copper at 14% cents per lb.	£138,080,000	£134,878,500	....	£124,254,000	£113,724,000	....
Value in dollars (\$4.86 to the £)	\$661,348,800	\$655,509,510	....	\$603,874,440	\$552,698,640	....
Present rate of production (pounds)	(c) 14,500,000	....	....	....	....	....
Output capacity of plant building (pounds)	(d) 138,000,000	100,000,000	....	....	....	....
Should produce at this rate in	1933 or 1934	1932	....	....	....	....
An estimate of possible production in 1940	325,000,000	300,000,000	200,000,000	500,000,000	200,000,000	450,000,000

(a) 9,498,897 issued; 1,098,733 optioned Anglo American at £1, rest required convert debentures. (b) Plant and machinery expenditures only. (c) From Bwana Mine only. (d) Including Bwana Mine plant. (e) Including 507,000 shares to be issued under financing agreement of Nov. 22, 1929. (f) Including payment for 507,000 shares now pending. (g) Up-to-date amounts not available. (h) In view of drilling results and geology of area surrounding this estimate probably will prove very much too low. (i) 43% of N'Changa capital owned by Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions, Ltd. (j) and (jj) Two-thirds Mufulira capital owned by Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and one-third by Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., Ltd., and development and construction account financed by the latter two companies.

Will Africa Dominate Copper?

Hailed as "Greatest Mineral Discovery" Big Rhodesian Mines Will Produce 386,000,000 Pounds Annually By 1934—Where Control Lies

A PICTURE in tabulation is here with presented of the six companies that are developing Northern Rhodesia's new big-tonnage deposits of copper ore.

Their capital outstanding, including further issues arranged for and payment made or pending, has a total par value of £7,956,444 (\$38,668,318), and this capital has been sold to bring the companies £13,873,691 (\$67,426,138).

The big premiums are due to modest takings of vendors' shares by the promoters; excellent developments making possible the sale of subsequent issues at advanced prices, and the very small payments necessary to acquire properties. Royalties of about 3½% on the value of the production when copper is at normal levels are to be paid, but these will be merely an offset to the interest on what properties otherwise probably would have cost the companies.

In the ore tonnages which may be taken as definitely proved is 27 billion pounds of copper. As the total market value represented by the selling prices of the issued capital (with underwritten and optioned stocks included as issued) is \$220,620,803, each of these dollars is backed by 122 pounds of copper, and also a good speculative chance that these resources will be doubled by further drilling. So far little more than the fringes of the ore deposits have been drilled and proved.

An engineer who studies all developments says: "The work has gone far enough to prove there is at least 20,000,000 tons (40 billion pounds) of copper in Northern Rhodesia." Another says: "It is the greatest mineral discovery in the experience of living engineers."

There are very definite reasons for expecting three of these companies to be producing together about 386,000,000 pounds of copper annually by 1934 or 1935. All of these will promptly erect additional milling units following the completion of those now building, and there can be no doubt that the others will have plans for big plants in hand within a year.

From a business viewpoint the ores are too rich to be left for long in the

ground. In one important respect conditions favor a rapid expansion of productive activities. This is, that for all practical purposes, there are the equivalent of many miles, perhaps 50 miles, of outcrops. Though these outcrops were hidden from the prospector, their positions are now known, and the deposits can be attacked at a score of places quickly by relatively shallow shafts.

The readiness with which money is available to the companies—they have already raised \$67,426,138 of actual cash—will make delay to provide plant by any company inexcusable. It is with these considerations in mind, as well as an understanding of the temper of the managements, that the estimate of possible production in 1940 (at the bottom of the table) is made.

Apparently the ownership of the outstanding capital of the six companies is largely of a highly-concentrated character. The control of Bwana M'Kubwa is owned by the Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd.; of Roan Antelope and Rhodesian Selection Trust by Selection Trust, Ltd. (A. Chester Beatty and associates), American Metal Co. and large mining investment groups in England and America; Rhodesian Congo Border by Rio Tinto Co., Minerals Separation, Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American the Mayflower Trust of New York, and the Rothschilds who have large holdings unless they have been transferred to one or more of the companies named; N'Changa by Rhodesian Congo Border to the extent of 43%, Minerals Separation, Ltd., other groups and the public.

Most of these companies had longer lists of stockholders, some much longer, two years ago than now. It was then that the companies and groups named—except Minerals Separation, Ltd., and Selection Trust, Ltd., which were pioneers of the several undertakings and had all along been large holders—began buying the Northern Rhodesia copper stocks. The British public sold, believing the movement nothing else than speculation. Even now it is not generally realized that the buying was prompted by an un-

derstanding that great new wealth was in process of creation.

One other copper mine of decided importance is being developed in Northern Rhodesia. It is the Kansanshi, discovered by one of the expeditions sent by Sir Robert Williams, when on the way the first time to the Katanga, Kansanshi is owned by Rhodesia Katanga Co., a reorganization of Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway & Mineral Co., Ltd., which built the northern extension of the Rhodesia Railways to supply the Katanga mines an outlet to the sea.

Before the War, Kansanshi was equipped with a smelter and produced considerable copper, but later was closed down. It is a vein mine and is extremely rich. The ores are chiefly oxides, but sulphides are being encountered. Recent work has disclosed important extensions of its deposits, and it now has some 1,500,000 tons of ore proved averaging about 6½% copper, and also containing gold values and a little platinum. Rhodesia-Katanga Co. has 1,181,407 shares outstanding, par £1, and after it sold its railway to the British South Africa ("Chartered") Co., it had about £400,000 in hand with which to develop its mineral properties, including Kansanshi. The current price of its stock is about £1½. It is controlled by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. (Sir Robert Williams) interests.

In addition to those already mentioned, four other companies were formed to prospect concessions in Northern Rhodesia. Two of these were absorbed by a third, Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd. which through these and further acquisitions has the exclusive right to prospect 134,000 square miles of area till 1935. It has 6,400,000 shares of 5s. par, all issued, the current price of which is 5s. 9d.

Being under obligation to expend £125,000 annually on prospecting and development, Loangwa provided itself with some £1,103,304 (\$5,362,057) of cash capital, and put a force of 32 geologists and eight trained prospectors in the field. Its directing genius is Sir Edmund Davis, and with him are associated in its ownership Rhodesian Anglo American, the "Chartered" Co., and other strong African and London mining interests.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession, Ltd., reorganized last year and provided with some £175,000 of new money, has until April, 1935, the prospecting rights to the 12,000 to 13,000 square miles of area along the north bank of the Zambesi River which was held by its predecessor. It has 568,538 shares, par 5s., outstanding; current price 10s. 6d. This company seems to be controlled by British South Africa "Chartered" Co., Rhodesia Anglo American and Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd.

British South Africa Co., by everyone called the "Chartered Co.," owns the mineral rights (except a few small parcels it has sold) of the whole of Northern Rhodesia, and receives royalties from most of the gold and other mining companies of Southern Rhodesia. It has 8,760,502 shares, par 15s., outstanding. Until recently its business was to encourage the development of the country and supply railway facilities. To these it has now added participation in the development by becoming a large investor in the shares of the mining and concession companies. Several investment companies have large blocks of "Chartered Co." shares, these including the Newmont Mining Co.

Rhodesia Anglo American, Ltd., is an investment company. It has 6,781,625 shares of 10s. par. The first 5,000,000 shares were taken at 12s. 6d.

by a number of big companies which had been buying Bwana M'Kubwa competitively, and the rest at £2 per share. In consequence, it has received £6,688,250 (\$32,504,895) of cash for its £3,390,812 of issued capital. This company is owned by Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd., the "Chartered Co.," the leading gold and diamond interests of Africa, and the Newmont Mining Co.

Its chief interests are in Bwana M'Kubwa and Rhodesian Congo Border, but these seem likely to be extended. Acting as consulting mining engineers or general manager for several of the copper companies, it has a strong technical organization and is in a position to select investments with full knowledge. The current price of its shares is £1½.

As some further \$150,000,000 will be raised by the leading Northern Rhodesia copper companies for equipment, continuing market activity is to be expected, and the interest in their stocks probably will increase as time goes on.

New Brunswick's Progress

THE Department of the Interior has just issued a report on New Brunswick of 166 pages, with 33 photographs, 10 sketch maps and a general map in colour. The potentialities of this maritime province have undoubtedly been overlooked during the period of the agricultural development of Western Canada and the industrial growth of Ontario and Quebec, for it is only recently that its water-powers and forest wealth have been utilized in large-scale pulp and paper enterprises.

Progress in this direction has indeed been remarkable. Last year the largest power site in the Maritimes was developed at Grand Falls, with an installation of 60,000 horsepower and a transmission line of 104 miles to Chaleur bay; 5,500 horsepower was added to the 9,000 horsepower already developed on the Nipisiguit; the capacity of the plants at Edmundston and Bathurst were enlarged; while a newsprint mill with an initial daily capacity of 250 tons came into operation in March, 1930; and a bleached-sulphite mill at Athol has recently been completed.

A similar awakening is in evidence in regard to the fertile and cheap agricultural lands, minerals and fisheries, and the many recreational attractions of the province, all of which resources and the development opportunities they present are dealt with in this governmental publication, which can be obtained without charge from the Director, National Development Bureau, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

The "Rockies"

First Records of Canada's Famous Range

IN HIS diary while Governor of York factory on Hudson bay in 1716, James Knight notes the arrival of a band of "Mountain Indians" with whom he had "a great deal of discourse." They told him their country was "very mountainous and of a prodigious height....so they cannot see the tops without it be clear weather....The sea lies but a little way to the westward of the mountains." This is the earliest reference to the Rocky mountains in the records of the Geographic Board of Canada.



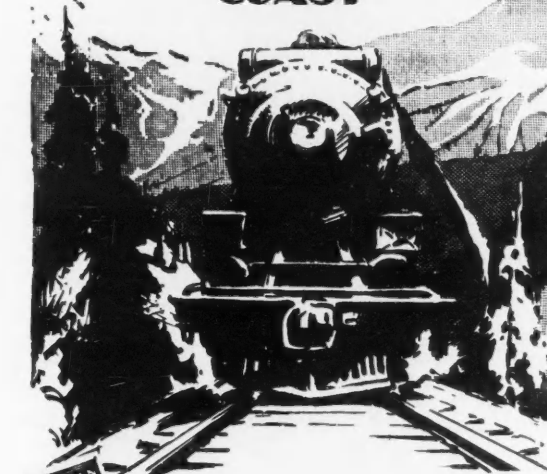
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CANADIAN PACIFIC

In 1730 Beauharnois, the French Governor, transmitted to France a sketch which the Indian, Ochagach, had drawn for La Verendrye showing the Grand Portage route to Western Canada from Lake Superior. This map indicates the "montagnes de Pierres Brillantes," a name which is found in translation "mountains of Bright Stones" on Jonathan Carver's map, 1778.

The mountains are referred to by their present name in Legardeur de St-Pierre's Journal of 1752. He calls them "montagnes de Roche." The name is a translation of the Indian name, which in Cree is *assinuati*, in Stoney *niha* and in Blackfoot *mistokis*. Viewed from the prairies, the Rockies present a great wall of rock.

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FEELS BUSINESS RECESSION

M. L. Davies, President of the Standard Chemical Company which has reported earnings of \$5.64 per share as against \$5.60 in the previous year. In his report Mr. Davies points out that the drastic reaction in the stock market last Fall was followed by a decline in the demand for manufactured goods in general, which affected the company's sales and profits.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

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Saskatchewan Takes Up Hydro

Island Falls Installation is First Important Development— Power Ready This Year

FOR many years water-power installation in the province of Saskatchewan has been confined to a small water-driven mill operated by the Roman Catholic Mission at La Plonge, northwest of Prince Albert. Therefore the commencement of the development at Island Falls on the Churchill river, under licence from the Department of the Interior, by the Churchill River Power Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company was an event of some significance. It not only represented the birth of an industry in the province but also demonstrated that the mineral field on the boundary of Manitoba and Saskatchewan was to give rise to a new mining industry.

The undertaking is being carried out in unsettled country, seventy miles distant from the nearest railway, so that the first problems to solve were those of organizing transportation, capable of conveying the many tons of machinery and material to the site and of providing accommodation and subsistence for upwards of seven hundred men engaged upon the work.

As there were no roads in this area it was necessary to arrange to move all heavy material and as much of the other supplies as possible over frozen ground and ice. For this reason during the winter of 1928-29 huge quantities of stores were laid down at the site. Another problem was that of

securing an adequate supply of power for construction purposes which was solved by the erection of a temporary hydro-electric plant on a nearby tributary of the Churchill river and installing therein the two 1,000 horse-power service units destined for the main development.

The advantage of this solution was that it obviated the transportation of other machinery and eliminated the question of fuel. By the time that the spring of 1929 opened, therefore, everything was in order for rapid progress on the main works during the open season, and the Department of the Interior assigned one of its engineers to act as resident inspecting engineer at the site.

The works consist of power-house, under-slucices, and stop-log slucices across the main channel; a control dam with power-house; and several low earth dams across low spots in the shore of the forebay. The works will create a head of 56 feet at the site where it is proposed to install initially three 14,000 h.p. units and the two above mentioned service units. Ultimately there will be six 14,000 h.p. units installed.

The contractors concentrated their efforts initially upon the power-house with the result that by the time freeze-up arrived the building was virtually completed, closed in, and heated so that the contractors for the hydraulic and electrical machinery could work under satisfactory conditions. Construction of the under-slucices was also pressed in order that the flow of the river could be accommodated when the north end of the channel was closed off.

The underwater slucices are completed, the gates installed, and the erection of the cofferdam, to close off the sluiceway portion of the power-house section of the work, has been begun. In fact taken as a whole the power-house section of the undertaking is upwards of 90 per cent. completed and preparations are now being made to concentrate upon the control and cutoff dams.

In addition, the erection of the transmission line to carry the power to the Flin Flon mine is well advanced, and a further line is being erected to carry power from this line to the Sherritt-Gordon properties. There does not appear to be any doubt, therefore, that the Island Falls plant will be supplying power for mining before the close of 1930.

A Canadian Maritime Policy

(Continued from Page 27)

Looking about for foreign trade to supply the cargoes, there are no opportunities to match those of the Empire. Such a collection of races and traditions, of climates and produce, offers an advantage too great to be passed over, and the Empire Free Traders have the facts all in their favour when they say the Empire is self-sufficient economically. But there are still many routes to develop. Canada for instance, has but one line of steamships to carry on the South Africa trade, which is worth about twenty-five million dollars annually. India has been left severely alone, although her trade was worth fighting for a century ago, and is still very rich. The same is true throughout the whole Empire, there is a cargo for any who will carry it.

Outside the Empire, there are wider fields, but none more fertile. The valuable trade of the Orient and the East Indies, has been left to the Japanese and to the Europeans for no other reason than that Canada was indifferent. From South America, there is a valuable import trade in rubber and oil, but Canada again prefers to leave it to foreign ships. When there is an active Maritime policy, and a trade policy founded on the principle of self-where-you-buy, then and then only can there be a Canadian Merchant Marine.

An honest policy needs no apology, and so I attach none of the trite phrases or catchful slogans that so often recommend public policies to the ear of Everyman. Canada has need of a Merchant Marine, and men, ships and cargo alone will build it. There is opportunity aplenty, without any danger of threatening the maritime supremacy of Great Britain; for the seas are broad and each may find his room. Three oceans wash the shores of Canada, flags of every colour take shelter in her harbours, and forty years ago, a sturdy generation of Canadian seamen, left as their challenge, "We sailed wherever ship could sail, We founded many a mighty state, Pray God, our greatness may not fail, Through craven fear of being great."

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Capital paid up \$1,272,967.63
(As at Dec. 31st, 1929)
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Reliance Grain Company Limited

Preference Dividend No. 10

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending May 31st, 1930, at the rate of 6 1/2% per annum, will be paid on June 14th, 1930, to preference shareholders of record at the close of business on May 31st, 1930.

By order of the Board,
A. W. GIBB, Secretary.

Dated at Winnipeg, May 10th, 1930.

Standard Chemical Company LIMITED

DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of \$1.00 per share will be paid on June 26th, 1930, upon the Shares of the Company having no nominal or par value to Shareholders of record on May 26th, 1930. Such Dividend will also be paid to Shareholders from time to time thereafter who surrender to the Company for exchange Stock Certificates representing Preference and/or Common Shares, having no value for Shares having no nominal or par value.

By order of the Board,
R. M. SEDGEWICK,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Toronto, May 22nd, 1930.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players
Canadian Corporation
LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty (50) Cents per share for the quarter ending the 1st day of June, 1930, has been declared on the issued shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on the 23rd day of June, 1930, to shareholders of record Monday, the 9th day of June, 1930.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS J. BRAGG,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Dated at Toronto this 22nd day of May, 1930.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

\$2,000,000

National Light & Power Company

LIMITED

(Dominion Charter)

6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds SERIES A

To be dated May 1, 1930

To mature Nov. 1, 1949

Principal and half-yearly interest (May 1 and November 1) payable in gold coin of the Dominion of Canada at any branch in Canada of the Bank of Montreal (Yukon excepted). Coupon bonds registerable as to principal only. Redeemable in whole or in part at any time on 60 days' notice at 105 up to and including May 1, 1931, and thereafter at prices decreasing 1/4 of 1% per annum up to and including May 1, 1947, and thereafter prior to maturity at 101, in each case with accrued interest to the date of redemption. Annual sinking fund of \$20,000 per annum, or one per cent. of the amount of Series A bonds, whichever is greater, the first payment to be made on or before May 1, 1932.

Denominations: \$1000 and \$500.

TRUSTEE: NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED

BUSINESS: The company will own and operate, without competition, the electric light and power system of the city of Moose Jaw, under an exclusive 20-year franchise, and will also sell electricity at wholesale for distribution at retail in various neighboring centres of population and contiguous rural territory.

In 1929 the company generated 20,363,890 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy and as at February 28, 1930, served 5,719 customers in the city. Operating revenue under municipal management increased from \$75,752 in 1910, to \$386,606 in 1925 and to \$533,340 in 1929.

TERRITORY: Moose Jaw, the third largest city in the Province of Saskatchewan, is in the centre of one of the greatest grain-growing and general farming districts in the world and has a population estimated at 23,000. It is located on the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and on a secondary transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways. Nine branch railway lines radiate from it and it is the Canadian Pacific Railway divisional headquarters for the Province of Saskatchewan, supervising the activities of 2,500 divisional employees, and with the largest freight yards and shops west of Winnipeg.

The city is an important distributing and industrial centre, having over 60 wholesale houses and large milling, grain elevator, meat packing, stock yard, seed grading, brick and building supply industries.

PROPERTY: The company's property comprises an overhead electric distribution system covering the city and a steam electric power plant of 10,500 kilowatts rated capacity in four condensing turbo-generator units housed in a centrally located plant on a site 3.6 acres in area on the Moose Jaw river. The plant is in advantageous proximity to the bituminous and lignite coal fields of Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan.

To provide for expansion of business the company is ordering a new 10,000-kilowatt turbo-generator and is also proceeding with the installation of further equipment and improvements estimated to cost \$411,500 in all.

Day & Zimmermann, Inc., engineers, of Philadelphia, estimate these last-mentioned plant improvements will effect economies of \$45,020 per year on the basis of the reported generation for 1929.

CAPITALIZATION: The capitalization of the company, upon completion of the present financing, will be as follows:

	To be Authorized	To be Issued
First Mortgage Bonds		
6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A, (this issue)	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
6% Ten-year Notes	\$200,000	200,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, \$100 Par	10,000,000	1,100,000
Common Stock, No-Par Value	100,000 shares	100,000 shares

*Limited by the restrictions of the trust deed.

VALUATION: Day & Zimmermann, Inc., have made a detailed investigation of the system and as at March 1, 1930, estimate the total value of the property and business, including the plant, water rights and franchise, as substantially \$3,200,000. This gives a valuation of substantially \$1,600 for each \$1,000 bond of Series A to be presently outstanding.

The price payable for the system to the city of Moose Jaw by the company under an agreement dated February 11, 1930, is \$2,875,500. In addition, the company will be obligated to expend \$250,000 on extensions and improvements within eighteen months of the date of acquisition and to provide a fund of \$150,000 for the encouraging and establishment of new industries.

EARNINGS: Price, Waterhouse & Co., chartered accountants, have reported earnings and expenses under municipal operation as follows:

	Year 1928	Year 1929
Operating revenues	\$467,895	\$533,340
Expenses and taxes	255,304	286,644
Net revenues before depreciation and interest on borrowed money	212,591	246,696

Net revenue for the year 1929 as above described is equivalent to 2.05 times bond interest requirements.

Basing their figures on the earnings reported by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. for 1929 under municipal management, on new business since acquired and likely to be acquired and on the economies to be effected with the improved plant facilities, Day & Zimmermann, Inc., estimate net annual revenues under private management available for depreciation and bond interest at \$322,746, which is equivalent to 2.68 times bond interest requirements. Allowance for depreciation is placed at \$34,618.

FRANCHISE: The company has obtained an exclusive 20-year franchise validated by special act of the Legislature of Saskatchewan, to construct, maintain and operate the electric light and power system within the corporate limits of the city of Moose Jaw as now or hereafter constituted, subject to the supervision and approval of the City Engineer, such consent not at any time to be unreasonably refused.

SECURITY: The trust deed securing these bonds will constitute a first and direct specific mortgage and charge on all the lands, buildings, plant and other fixed physical assets of the company and a floating charge on all the company's assets, present and future, except those subject to the specific charge referred to above.

MORTGAGE PROVISIONS: The trust deed provides that additional bonds may be issued

- up to an amount not exceeding 80 per cent. of the cost or the fair value, whichever is less, of additional property, as defined, or
- up to the face amount of underlying bonds as defined, of a subsidiary, subject to the limitations of the trust deed,

to be brought under the specific lien of the mortgage, and then only when, before allowance for depreciation, certified net earnings of the company and its subsidiaries as defined, for 12 consecutive months within the 15 months immediately preceding, are at least equal to one and three-quarters times net requirements on the bonds outstanding and those proposed to be issued.

MANAGEMENT: The company is controlled by Iowa Southern Utilities Company of Delaware and interests associated with it. This company supplies electrical energy and gas to a population of 300,000, with over 46,000 customers and a service to 149 communities in the midwestern States, and is thoroughly experienced in the management and operation of public utility enterprises. A representative of the underwriters will be elected to the board of directors.

We recommend these bonds for conservative investment and offer them when, as and if issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Fraser & Beatty, Toronto, and Messrs. Spotton & Corman, Moose Jaw. This offering is made subject to the conditions more fully set forth in the complete circular, copy of which may be had on request.

Price: 99.50 and accrued interest,
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Canada: A World Market Place

(Continued from Page 26)

should call attention to the difference in the prices which prevail in Canada and in the United States for the types of goods which the merchants wish to feature in this trade. In department stores special attention should be given to calling the notice of the visitors to the several departments which have goods of a type which they can buy on a more favourable basis than in the United States.

In this connection, there are two objections which have been made. The first is that an increase in the volume of sales to visitors from across the border might result in the cancellation of the \$100 privilege. The \$100 privilege was established at a time when the dollar had substantially greater buying power than at present, and it was designed to prevent friction concerning a reasonably small volume of purchases made at the time when a traveller visited a foreign country. In spite of the protests of certain merchants near the border, there is a substantial body of sentiment in the United States that favors toward increasing the privilege to \$150 or \$200.

The second objection that is made against the attempt to increase this volume of business is that the attempt to sell to tourists may result in the tourist feeling that his visit is being commercialized and that we may lose rather than benefit by such efforts. In so far as the Canadian merchant presents the individual tourist with attractive opportunities to purchase at low prices, this process will not antagonize. It is the attempt to charge excessive prices which does most to hold back the development of this type of trade. If the importers search the markets of the world for special attractions to display in the stores of Canada, shopping will become an additional inducement which will draw more and more tourists to our cities.

In those European countries where there is an opportunity to attract this type of trade, national efforts are being made to attract more tourists and to increase their per capita purchases. Both the Governments of France and Germany are spending

substantial amounts in advertising their attractions in the United States. The General Assembly of France spent several days this past winter in the attempt to prevent excessive prices being charged to tourists. It was felt that such practices were checking the growth of this trade. Even European Universities have special courses and special degrees which they offer to students from the United States. This competition in securing students from the United States has reached amusing proportions and there have been instances where graduates of American High Schools have obtained their Doctorates from famous European Universities within two or three years after they have completed their work in High School.

I am not holding out these examples as worthy of emulation, but certainly it is true European competition for the attention of tourists from the United States has become exceedingly keen. It is only in the last two or three years that Great Britain has realized that the historical spots of that country have a greater appeal to most Americans than the corresponding places of interest in other countries. Plans are now under consideration to take advantage of this natural interest of Americans in British traditions.

Only a relatively small proportion of the people from the United States who go abroad visit Great Britain. If Canada faced the task of developing sufficient interest in our scenery to create the tourist traffic, the project might seem difficult indeed. But the fact is that millions of visitors from the United States are already coming each year.

It is said that many of these visitors are here only for the day and that the expenditures of such visitors are negligible. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the total expenditure of the one day tourists at about five dollars per person.

It is quite evident that the methods used to attract the attention of the one day tourist will have to be different from those used to appeal to those who come for longer stays

in the country. The spending power of the one day tourist is worthy of particularly careful study. What are the goods that he would like to take back as souvenirs of his visit? Is his imagination or his pocket book so limited that the glass of beer, the ice cream cone, and the hot dog are his only wants?

All the world is seeking methods of getting behind the high tariff barrier of the United States. Each country hopes to sell a larger proportion of its goods in that high priced market. Few have realized that a very considerable fraction of the total population of the United States makes an annual trip to Canada. This constitutes a merchandising opportunity, and, of course, Canadians are already beginning to profit by this proximity to the wealthiest nation in the world. It is inevitable that this business will continue to grow, but intelligent leadership can expedite that growth.

Canada is the natural entrepot for the display of goods from all corners of the world. The economic problems with which we are confronted in the development of this trade are a challenge to our imagination and ingenuity. It is necessary to visualize the broad scope of possibilities in this direction before we can plan our adaptation to this business on an adequate scale.

Finally there is the possibility that this plan will make feasible the development of greater purchases from Great Britain. The skilled work necessary for luxury products is possible in a country that is overcrowded.

ed. It is impossible in Canada. Where the Canadian manufacturer feels that the importation of many English or Scottish products will be a blow to his own productive capacity, he cannot hold this view in relation to luxury products which are not manufactured in this country. The purchase of such goods from Great Britain will give employment in that country, and the profits on such transactions will result in added wealth for Canada. Even though the trade may never amount to \$50 or \$100 per visitor, as much as \$25 per visitor would mean an increase of fifty per cent. in our commodity exports.

It is my desire to call attention to an opportunity for trade development which holds out greater possibilities than any other new development on the immediate horizon. The day has come for the study of problems of distribution and in this field Canada has a particularly interesting problem awaiting your study.

The first recorded production in commercial quantity of zinc ore in Canada was in the Province of Quebec in 1898; and since 1913 this province has been a continuous if comparatively small producer. Production in Ontario has so far been inconsiderable and intermittent. British Columbia, which first reported production in 1899, is now the chief source of supply; and the establishment of an electrolytic zinc reduction plant at Trail in 1916 marks the real inception of a metallic zinc producing industry in Canada.

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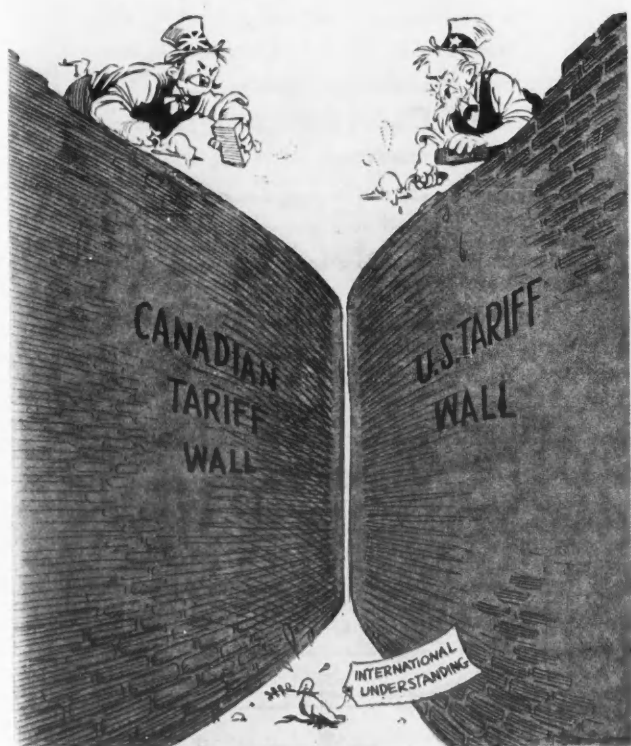
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—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News.

"I say to you frankly that we in Canada do not feel that you are treating us as a big brother should. Personal relations between us are so complex, that Canada and the United States often seem almost like one people. And yet in your customs tariff, in your insistence here and there on points which appear to be in your own interest, I am afraid that you do not always treat us as one equal would treat another."

"It will be difficult to estimate accurately the effects of your new tariff on Canadian trade until it is in operation, but it is estimated that Canada will be hit in her trade with you to the extent of about 75 millions of dollars a year by the changes you are making. . . It is not, however, to the loss of trade that I refer. It is rather to the spirit by which that loss of trade is being brought about."

—Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, before the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at Washington.

"The one independent and self-reliant country for which the proposed increases of duty are not merely a cause of friction but have substantive importance, is Canada. There is no case in which complete freedom of trade for the staple agricultural products and the fundamental raw materials is so fully justified as it is in our trade with Canada."

"It would be going too far afield to enter on any detailed discussion of our trade with Canada; it is great in volume, mutually beneficial if ever any trade is, and politically of pregnant importance. For many years we have treated Canada much as a big bully treats the smaller boy. Those Canadians who have championed friendship with us have had no easy task in enlisting their countrymen, and our intolerant tariff policy makes it harder and harder for them to preserve the good relations."

—Professor Taussig of Harvard University.



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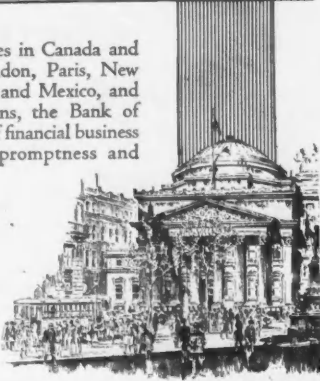
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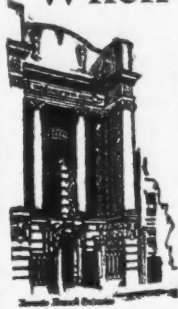
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BRITISH FINANCIER VISITS CANADA

Sir Victor Sassoon, world-famous sportsman and financier, was surprised to learn, when the mail came aboard the liner Empress of Asia at Victoria recently, that he had been playing golf in England with the Prince of Wales, Bobby Jones, and Harrison Johnson, United States open champion. "Those newspaper laddies," Sir Victor admonished, "there they go again. They are always making me play golf and my cousin own horses. It is Sir Philip Sassoon, my cousin, who is the golfer; I'm the Sassoon who owns the horses!" Sir Victor, who has been travelling via Canadian Pacific all the way from Shanghai, is shown above as he appeared at the Windsor Station, Montreal, immediately after stepping off the Trans-Canada Ltd. on his way to Quebec to board the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia bound for England.

—Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.

Empire Watches C.M.A. Meet

Canada Will Dominate Coming London Conference—
Attitude May Be Decided at Manufacturers' Toronto Convention

By WILLIAM BANKS

A SERIES of events not originally so planned, are becoming so inextricably co-related as to lend more than usual interest to the annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to be held at the Royal York, Toronto, June 2-5. Intra-Empire trade, which has been under consideration by a committee of the Association, in view of the prospective Empire Economic Conference in September, receives added significance by reason of the recent Dominion budget with its British preference schedules and the Beaverbrook campaign in Britain. These allied questions thus assume an importance more immediate and pressing than at any time in the political history of the nations in the British commonwealth. The report to be debated by the Manufacturers' Association will be comprehensive and probably quite definite in its suggestions and recommendations. This opinion is based upon the understanding that the Dominion Government, some time ago, asked that the Association should study the situation and give the benefit of its conclusions to those who will have to deal with the matter at the Economic Conference.

It is an accepted view that the position of Canada, regardless of what political party represents it at the Conference will be the decisive factor in any immediate or prospective action taken. Therefore the attitude of the Manufacturers' Association may have practically limitless possibilities upon the future economic relationships of the Empire. It is certain that the discussion in Toronto will be followed with closest attention throughout Canada and beyond.

There was a day when the Manufacturers' Association was sectional, because manufacturing was almost wholly confined to Ontario and Quebec. Nor did it seem then, back in the 70's, that Canada's manufacturing industry could possibly expand to the position it holds to-day, with its output going to all parts of the world. But the originators of the Association never lost sight of the obligation they adopted with the name. Nor have their successors. To-day the C.M.A. is a Dominion-wide organization with a membership of some 4,000 representing every section of the country. And in 1900 it was glad to claim a roll call of 300! Canada grows, and in its growth the Association has played a worthy part.

President R. J. Hutchings, of Calgary, whose annual address will be delivered at the opening session of the meeting, is in himself an illustration of the development of Canadian manufacture. In his province, as in the other prairie provinces, the successive years are disproving the

once accepted theory that west of the Lakes and up to the Rockies, Canada could be only a grain and stock raising country.

Manufactures, tariffs and trade will not be the only topics for consideration. They have so many ramifications in these days of swift transportation and inter-communication that a score of related topics must enter into discussion of them. As foundations for this discussion the meeting will have reports prepared by standing committees and special committees on which 800 members throughout Canada have been co-operating, another indication of the national scope of the Association.

Toronto, in particular, and Ontario in general, will have opportunity to show to the delegates from other parts of the country that the spirit of hospitality and comradeship is as warm here as in any province. The eastern and western Canadian tours which have been held by the C.M.A. in the past, in conjunction with annual meetings, have not been without their effect in dissolving prejudices that fed upon lack of personal contact and intimate discussion of mutual problems.

The World Outlook

(Continued from Page 25)

scaling down of security values leads one to believe, are there also signs of industrial and commercial recovery?

In so far as the financial situation is clearing, this should lead to general recovery. The fall in wholesale prices of commodities which has been taking place for some months is beginning to cease, except for base metals and rubber. In all countries drastic economic policies have now been in operation for some time, as in Italy, or are about to be allied, as in England and Australia. Whether the policy pursued in each of the countries is wise, it would be hard to state, but economic definiteness will ultimately, if only by trial and error, lead to a solution which previous lack of policy failed to achieve.

One not too encouraging feature is the growth of economic nationalism in so far as it results in tariff barriers which, whatever their effect on internal trade, obviously restrict international trade. In tariff-ridden Europe Great Britain has brought the matter to the tribunal of the League of Nations, with what result it is too early to predict.

Venturing on the difficult task of viewing the world as a whole it may be said that the financial outlook suggests the existence of the opportunity for an important industrial and commercial recovery during the coming twelve months.

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The Company, incorporated in Ohio, is the successor to an enterprise founded in 1846. It is a leader in the book-paper industry, manufactures a high quality product, has excellent and progressive management, and has established contracts with publishers under which it supplies paper for various magazines, including "Colliers", "The American Magazine", "The Woman's Home Companion", "McCall's" and "Time". Business and earnings have grown steadily in recent years and a careful survey of customers indicates a continually growing demand.

Total net earnings for the year ended December 31, 1929, after depreciation, but before interest and income tax, amounted to \$2,016,560, equal to more than 3½ times the annual interest requirements of these Bonds. Net tangible assets as shown in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1929, after deducting all liabilities, except the First Mortgage Bonds, amount to \$26,504,970, or more than \$2,789 per \$1,000, principal amount, of Bonds.

Each \$1,000 Bond carries a Warrant entitling the holder to purchase 10 shares of Common Stock of The Mead Corporation at \$30 per share up to May 1, 1934; at \$40 per share thereafter up to May 1, 1937; and, at \$50 per share thereafter up to May 1, 1940. Earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929 were equal to about \$2.00 per share of Common Stock to be outstanding and for the year 1930 are estimated at approximately \$3.00 per share. The Corporation intends applying to list this Stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

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